# The Outlook

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## THE STORY OF THE WAR

### BY ARTHUR BULLARD

THE OUTLOOK'S WAR CORRESPONDENT AT HOME

THE great event of the fourth week of the war—August 27 to September 2—was the amazing flanking movement of the Germans through Belgium and into northwest France. From the viewpoint of military organization, this feat is so remarkable that any praise seems pallid. The line of this movement from Aix-la-Chapelle, lengthwise through Belgium and down to Amiens in France, was close to two hundred miles. To move and subsist a large army this distance so rapidly, even through a friendly country in peace maneuvers, would strain any commissariat. The Germans had to fight every foot of the way. And always with astounding precision everything needed —food, ammunition, and heavy artillery— was on the fighting line in sufficient quantity for a continual attack.

Some critics have said that, while the German army was a marvelous machine, it was so intricate that if a single cog was broken the whole mechanism would shake to pieces. Several cogs were badly smashed by the unexpected resistance of Liège, but the machine was not disabled. The apparent ease with which the Germans recovered from this check, rearranged their plans, and pushed on irresistibly is proof of an adaptability for which few people gave them credit.

#### THE RETREAT OF THE ALLIES

The brunt of the week's fighting—at least so the censored despatches indicate—fell on the Allies' Army of the Left. On the 26th of August the Allies were on or near the Belgian frontier. Day after day "official" announcements from Paris have told of "rearrangements" of this front. As we go to press they are some seventy miles farther back in France, about eighty miles from Paris, close to the line of fortifications from La Fère to Rheims. It is a strong position, but must bear the onrush of heavy forces accustomed to victory. This army must also guard its western flank, as the Germans seem determined to cut between it and the sea. We have no definite information, but unless the French organization has gone to pieces this Army of the Left should by now be heavily reinforced with fresh troops.

The Center has also been forced to retire, but not nearly so far, and its withdrawal may have been necessitated by the retreat of the Army of the Left, rather than by the vigor of the German attack. Last week the Berlin despatches told of great victories here, but no general advance such as these claims would imply has been reported. The Germans have reduced the old fort of Longwy, on the frontier line, after a long siege, but seem to have stopped there. The French War Office asserts that the enemy have not been able to cross the Meuse, except on the Belgian side of the frontier.

Fighting almost daily, and claiming to have inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans, the left wing of this Center Army has retreated to the vicinity of Rheims, to keep in line with the Army of the Left.

The French Army of the Right extends from near Nancy to the Swiss frontier. The raid into Alsace was abandoned, but this army, which was retreating last week, is once more reported to be advancing. It is probable that fewer men are engaged on this long line than in either of the other armies. The German frontier is heavily fortified, and we have no indication that the French forces were bringing up siege artillery. Until we get



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such news it is quite certain that the operations in this territory are of minor importance.

### THE CENSORSHIP

The "fog of war" hangs heavily over all of Europe. We on this side of the ocean are not the only ones who suffer. I received a letter to-day from an English friend who lives about two hours from London. It is dated the 17th of August. "In to-day's paper is the first scrap of news that we in England have had for weeks about our troops. We knew from individuals that they were embarking, and to-day we are allowed to know that they have landed in France." Knowing my friend's interest in such matters, I had asked in a previous letter about the effect of the anti-war demonstration in Trafalgar Square. "I did not see anything at all in the papers," my friend writes, "about the anti-war demonstration." Even in England everything which the Government thinks the people had best not know is suppressed.

So we must not be surprised if at any time new facts come out which will completely change the face of the situation. But by piecing together the fragmentary despatches and trying to reconcile the conflicting ones we can reach a tentative summary of the first month of this western campaign.

### A MONTH OF WAR

The first move of the German army was to overrun Luxemburg. Almost simultaneously they crossed the Belgian frontier and attacked Liège. Contrary to all expectations, the plucky little Belgian army resisted stubbornly.

If it had not been for this check it is probable that the German Army of the Right, coming down from Aix-la-Chapelle, would have struck the French border at Givet within two days, and, joining the Crown Prince's army in Luxemburg, which operates from the bases of Trèves and Metz, would have smashed into France between Verdun and Rheims.

It is nearly certain that the French expected the main attack here, and concentrated their forces in this territory between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The Germans, realizing that they had lost the advantage of a quick move, that the French had had time to prepare, gave up their "dashing attack" and deployed through Belgium, incidentally occupying Brussels by the way. Holding the army in Luxemburg stationary as a pivot, they made a broad flanking movement with the object of turning the Allies' left and attacking Paris to the west of La Fère.

It was so daring a movement, it exhibited such amazing reliance on the commissary department and such disregard for the military maxims about lines of communication, that the French, in spite of their aerial scouts, did not take it seriously till it was well launched.

We have no definite information as to the number of men involved in this march through Belgium. Although it has probably been exaggerated, it must still have been immense. And the soldiers must have done it mostly on foot, leaving the railways free to bring up the supplies.

The Belgian army, although it fought stubbornly, was easily brushed aside. The first impact of the attack seems to have fallen on the English at Mons. Here again we can only guess at numbers. On paper the British expeditionary force is 125,000. But a recent issue of the "Broad Arrow," an English military review, tells of the "trial mobilization" of an army corps at home last spring. One division appeared at the rendezvous complete in numbers and equipment; the other division was twenty per cent wanting in men, lacked a number of officers, and its army train was defective to the point of uselessness. It is doubtful if the English had 80,000 men at the front.

However, according to the London reports, they acted with great heroism in the face of heavy odds and retreated in good order. The fact that this rear-guard fight all the way from Mons to La Fère was continuous shows that there was no rout. The German losses in such an action would probably be very heavy. According to the latest reports, the English are now in the strongest position they have yet occupied, they have received reinforcements from home which more than replace their losses, and they are now heavily supported by the French.

In the center, between the Meuse and the Moselle, where the French were probably in greatest force, they attempted several advances, but were repulsed. There has undoubtedly been much heavy fighting, but little movement from either side.

Almost as soon as the Germans invaded Belgium the French rushed into Alsace, capturing Thann, Altkirche, and Mülhausen—all

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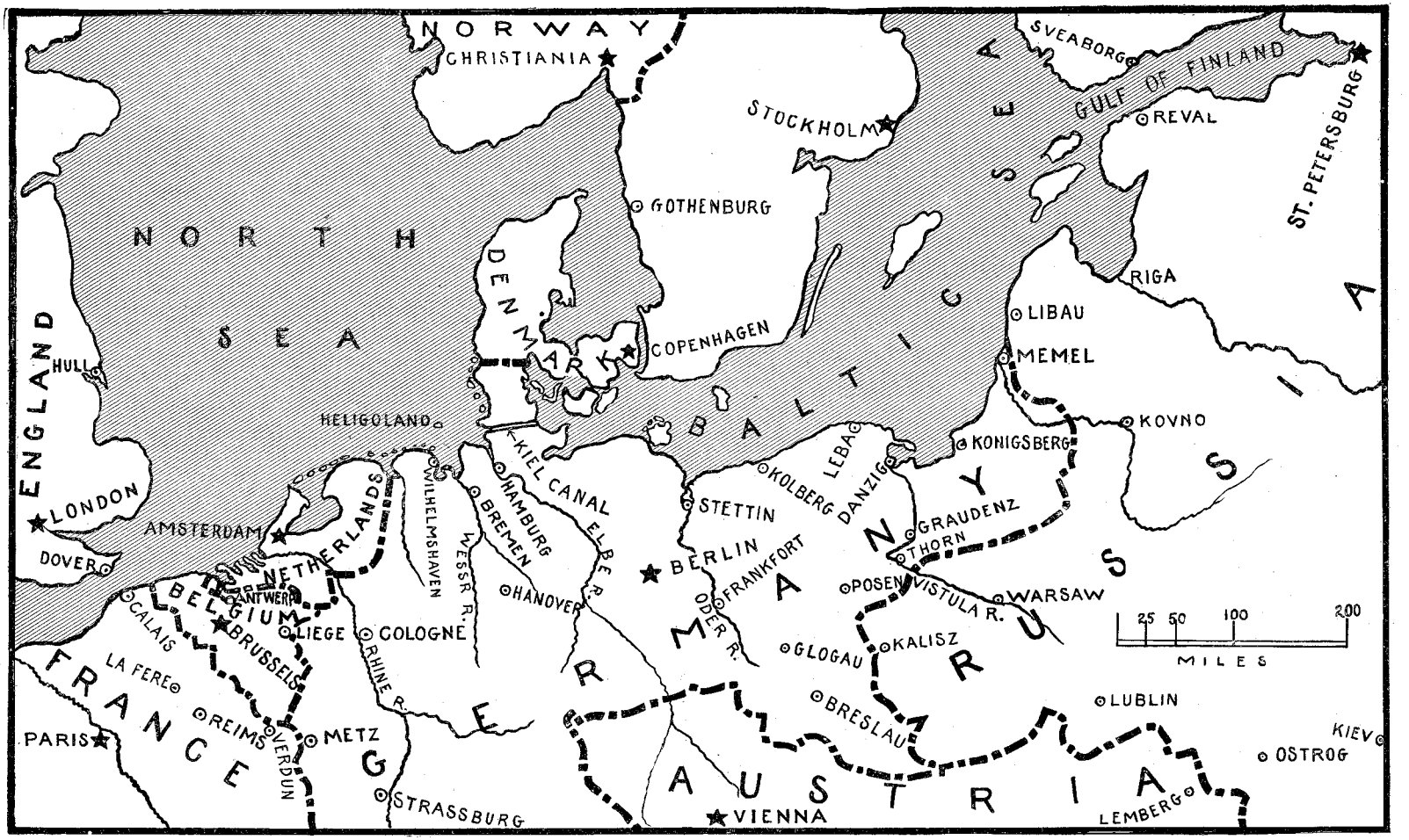


DRAWN FOR THE OUTLOOK BY RUDOLPH SCHOENE

GERMANY'S MARINE FRONTIER—THE NORTH SEA AND THE BALTIC

Heligoland, Wilhelmshaven, and the Kiel Canal form Germany's naval base on the North Sea. Stettin, Danzig, and Königsberg are her fortified harbors on the Baltic. Sveaborg and Reval defend the Gulf of Finland, the Russian base

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unfortified. This raid was backed up by a movement down the passes of the Vosges Mountains, which advanced to within a few miles of Strassburg. Here again we have no information as to the numbers engaged, and very few details about the operations. Both sides claimed unimportant victories. And at last the French had to retire, either before superior forces or, as their War Office explains, because they were needed in the north.

So at the end of the first month it appears that the French offensive has been everywhere repulsed. They have held their eastern frontier intact, but in the north the Allies have been driven back from the border to their second line of defense.

The Germans, with a renewed tradition of victory behind them, are facing a line of heavy fortifications which will be defended vigorously. If they can break through or turn them they will be one step nearer Paris.

### THE STRATEGICAL HONORS

The French campaign in Alsace has been bitterly criticised by easy-chair generals. It was probably undertaken for political rather than military reasons. The fate of the Lost Provinces will be fought out in other fields. The poor inhabitants of Alsace, who welcomed the French, will probably have a hard time now that the Germans have come back. But as the evidence is not all in yet, it is well to restrain criticism. However, it certainly looks at this writing as if the French Staff had been badly outgeneraled. The Germans have turned up in force where they were not expected. The Allies had as many men, if not more, at their disposal, but they seem to have guessed wrong as to where they were needed.

### THE MONTH TO COME

We will none of us probably be asked again to live through another month so exciting as September, 1914, promises to be. We are not sure in detail what has happened, so it is even harder than usual to prophesy. But things of the utmost importance to Europe and all this world will be decided in the next few weeks.

Theoretically, the Allies should be able to hold their present lines. Every day that they have retreated their numbers have been increased by reinforcements. Their "thin line" with every backward movement has contracted and solidified. They know where the attack is coming from now. The forts, which are part of their position, are very strong.

Theoretically, the Germans ought to find every mile of advance harder. Their line of communication is already perilously long. A certain percentage of their artillery and equipment must have been smashed. Horses and men must be fatigued. Probably Germany is still able to put fresh men in the front. There are hundreds of thousands of well-trained men who have not yet been under fire. But the losses have been great, and will be greater as the Germans attack fortifications. They have lost the advantage of surprise. Their early successes were undoubtedly assisted by the fact that their generals had out-moved those of the Allies. But now they are probably outnumbered on the battle line.

But the Germans have already done the theoretically impossible in their amazing march through Belgium.

And the morale of armies is a matter of mob psychology and has little to do with theory. And of this we know nothing. The stories of dejected German prisoners give little light. The fact that a correspondent of the London "Times," after talking with some wounded English soldiers, fell into a funk and wrote to his paper that all was lost is interesting but not convincing.

The future depends more on this matter of psychology than anything else. The maneuvering is pretty well over—with the honors to the Germans. The generals have done their part, and now it is up to the rank and file. Which side has the more stamina?

Has the *élan* of the Germans been broken by appalling losses? They have already expended stupendous energy. Can they keep up the pace? No campaign is won till the opposing army is routed. And the Allies have not turned tail and run yet. Perhaps the German generals, in the hope that one more blow would crush the enemy, have driven their men to the breaking point. It would not be entirely surprising if the German advance would blow up suddenly like a soap-bubble. They simply must keep going. Have they the wind?

And what do the soldiers of the Allies think about this long-drawn-out retreat? It is always hard to keep one's nerve when things are going wrong. And the French have been trained for an offensive warfare. I can easily imagine them utterly downhearted,

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feeling that their generals have blundered, that heroism is useless against overwhelming odds. Perhaps to-night, as they sit about their camp-fires, they are telling the stories of their fathers of the *débâcle* of 1870—psychologically ripe for panic and rout.

If I could find the Magic Carpet to-night, I would not go eavesdropping to the palaces of kings, nor to the council rooms of ministers, nor even to the tents of the generals. I would whisk myself over to the trenches and listen to the stories Piou Piou is telling to Tommy Atkins, and find out whether the Germans are singing their songs true—or flatting. That, I think, would be the most important information we could have to-night.

For unless one side or the other is badly defeated—utterly routed—I do not see that the impending engagement will get us very far.

Even if the Allies are forced to give up this line, so long as they can do it in good order, the Germans are almost as far from winning as ever. They cannot seriously invest Paris with three armies in the field against them. In 1870 they had crushed MacMahon at Sedan, bottled up Bazaine in Metz, and driven Bourbaki into Switzerland, before they struck at Paris. With these armies defeated, France had no organized reserves to threaten communications. And then the Germans were not pressed for time. They were not worrying about their eastern frontier.

And if the fortunes of war suddenly change and the Germans are defeated—unless they have a panic—the Allies, after their repeated reverses, can hardly have the strength to follow up the victory.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

The conflict between Russia and Germany seems to be largely one between "official" statements. We have categorical assurances of imposing Russian victories and just as emphatic announcements of appalling Russian defeats. From Petrograd—as the Czar has rechristened his capital—we hear that the Russian armies are attacking the forts of the Vistula. Berlin despatches say that 70,000 Russians have surrendered at Allenstein, quite fifty miles farther east. One or both of these announcements are false.

But, even assuming that the Russian claims are true, all talk of an entry into Berlin is premature. The Vistula is the first defense wall of Germany. If its forts are carried, there is nearly two hundred miles to traverse before the River Oder is reached, and that is even more strongly fortified. The Russian army is not so well equipped nor is its commissary as efficient as the German. The Russian advance, even if unresisted, will be slow. I doubt if it can become formidable enough to influence the campaign in France for several weeks.

I hazard the guess that the troop trains reported from Belgium to be going east, carrying reinforcements for East Prussia, are in reality hospital trains carrying home the sick and wounded from the front.

It is inconceivable that the Germans should withdraw troops which might be used in the west. German imperialism is gambling its very existence on this war. The overrunning of a few hundred square miles of the eastern marches is a small matter. I believe Berlin would be sacrificed before the Kaiser would risk weakening his attack on France. The enemy in the west must be crushed before serious attention can be given to Russia.

On the other hand, let us assume for a minute that the German despatches are true, that the Russians have been seriously defeated at Allenstein. Unless England and France are smashed to the point where they cannot furnish money to the Czar, he can go on equipping soldiers and pouring them over the frontier almost indefinitely. Those who are reported to have been lost are a mere drop in the bucket. If the Allies can maintain themselves in the west, sooner or later the weight of Russian numbers must be a deciding factor.

### THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

Early in the war the Austrians invaded Russian Poland, and despatches from Vienna and St. Petersburg both claimed victories in the neighborhood of Lublin.

Simultaneously the Southern Russian Army crossed the frontier into the Austrian province of Galicia. And here the forces of the Czar seem to have had tangible successes. The latest news as we go to press is an admission from Vienna that the Russians have taken Lemberg. This seems to confirm the roundabout rumors which have been coming from Rome and Bucharest of a great Austrian defeat.

The number of men involved in this campaign is probably as great as in northern

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France. This is the point of least resistance for a Russian attack, and it seems that the Czar is exerting the greatest pressure here. And a decisive Russian victory in Galicia is likely to be the death-blow for the Hapsburg dynasty.

### THE MONTH AT SEA

News of a naval engagement has at last reached us; but, judged by the standard of land operation in this stupendous war, it hardly deserves to be called a "battle."

Apparently a half-dozen German light cruisers, escorted by destroyers, attempted a dash from Heligoland with the intention of running the English blockade and harrying commerce. The attempt failed, and four or five of the German ships were sunk. The English losses were light. No modern battleships of the dreadnought type were involved.

While there has been no great naval fight, the fleets of the Allies have accomplished what they were intended for. They have kept the seas open for English and French and neutral ships. For a country like England, which is dependent on the sea for food supplies and for bringing up reinforcements, this is indeed an important service.

It is also a deadly blow to German economic life. The French and English steamship lines—except as they have been crippled by the requisition of their best ships for military purposes—are operating almost at normal.

Many of the French and English factories can be kept open, while unemployment in Germany must have reached tragic proportions.

### LOUVAIN

During this fourth week of the war the German army added luster to its traditions of victory. But in the Franco-Prussian War, which established the German Empire, and on which all German military traditions are based, the Germans observed the rules of the *Kriegspiele*. No amount of victory will remove the tarnish which the massacre at Louvain has brought to their arms.

Both France and Germany refused at the Hague Conference to subscribe to the prohibition against dropping bombs in fortified cities, which was proposed by England, who had not at that time begun building flying-machines. So, no matter how many women and children were blown to pieces, nor how many diplomats were disturbed, I believe that the air-ship attacks on Antwerp and Paris were technically "correct."

But for the wholesale executions of non-combatants and the wanton burning of a large part of the defenseless town of Louvain there is not even a technical excuse. Even if we accept the German account, the affair was unpardonably barbarous.

No doubt the great mass of the German people are just as horrified as we at this act of vandalism. But if their official representatives continue such practices, it will be continually harder for any civilized being to maintain neutrality.

### ENGLAND AND THE WAR

In a way, Great Britain is less closely involved in this war than the Continental countries. Only the very rich can afford to have their sons become army officers. And, as with us, only the poor enlist as privates. The big middle class and the more fortunate workers do not have relatives at the front. Universal conscription on the Continent means that almost every family has a son or father on the firing line.

But that the English are stirred by this war as never before is shown by the calling in of the native troops from India. The attitude of the Englishmen who have served in the colonies towards this move is well illustrated by Kipling's South African story "A White Man's War." Dark as things looked for the Empire at the beginning of the Boer War, the English decided not to risk letting the "natives" get the habit of killing white men. After all, there is no great difference in appearance between Germans and English. If the Sikhs and Ghurkas are brought into this campaign, there is danger that they may not recognize this difference. If they get it into their heads that they are good enough to kill white men, they may some time take a shot at their English masters. The decision to bring them to Europe will be regarded by all "colonials," active or retired, as a counsel of desperation.

But the news will be received with greater regret by all those good people in England who have been supporting foreign missions. The lessons in applied Christianity which these heathen will get on the Continent will hardly help the cause of Christ—the Prince of Peace—in India.

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# THE WEEK

### STATE POLITICS: THE CENTRAL WEST

With the war monopolizing the front pages of the newspapers and a good deal of inside space as well, politics has been relegated to the background. Nevertheless, during the past month in a number of States there have been political events of too much importance to be overlooked by those voters who do not intend to let even such a great counter-attraction as a European war hinder the proper performance of their duty at the polls next November.

In Wisconsin the event of greatest political interest has been the double defeat of the La Follette forces at the State primaries by the Republicans and the Roosevelt Progressives. In the first place, the La Follette men lost the gubernatorial nomination to Emanuel L. Philipp, the candidate of the old-line Republican conservatives. The La Follette group was further disappointed by the victory of Governor McGovern over Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Morris in the contest for the Senatorial nomination. Mr. Morris was Senator La Follette's choice, and Mr. McGovern is the man who took the Wisconsin delegation from La Follette at the last Republican Presidential Convention and gave it to Mr. Roosevelt. The Wisconsin Democrats chose as their candidate for Governor John A. Aylward, supposed to have the favor of President Wilson. His rival was John C. Carel, who was an unsuccessful candidate in 1912 also.

In Kansas both Republicans and Democrats have included a woman suffrage plank in their platforms, and the Democrats, after a bitter fight, have come out for National prohibition. In Michigan the three large parties have already picked their candidates for the Governorship, the Republicans having chosen ex-Governor Charles S. Osborn, the Democrats Woodbridge N. Ferris, the present Governor, while the Progressive candidate is Henry R. Pattengill.

The contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Ohio was somewhat spectacular and very close, former Lieutenant-Governor W. G. Harding winning over Joseph B. Foraker by a narrow margin. All three parties have named their entries in the gubernatorial race, the Republican choice being George Willis, the Democratic selection J. M. Cox, while the Progressives have nominated James A. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior. It is expected that the fight will be a hot one and that the prohibition issue may decide it. Willis is expected to declare for State-wide prohibition, but Cox, who has fathered certain measures of restriction, such as the one to limit the number of saloon licenses issued, may catch a share of the prohibition vote for himself.

### STATE POLITICS: NEW YORK

The situation in New York is tangled. All hope of fusion between Progressives and Independent Republicans seems to have vanished. The Progressives have named a ticket with ex-State Senator Frederick M. Davenport running for Governor, and Bainbridge Colby for United States Senator. The Republicans and Democrats made no nominations, but confined themselves to adopting platforms and naming fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large to the Constitutional Convention next year. The Democratic Conference, however, indorsed the administration of Governor Glynn, and he seems likely to be the machine candidate. United States Ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard is apparently developing strength as an aspirant for the Senatorial nomination.

The injection of the anti-Murphy element of Independent Democrats into the situation is likely to make things interesting, as these dissatisfied ones have put a strong ticket in the field, with John A. Hennessy running for Governor, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt up for Senator. Political observers are anxiously waiting to see whether Governor Glynn will choose to reply to the verbal broadsides which Mr. Hennessy is expected to discharge at him, or remain silent.

The Republican nominee for Governor in New York, according to present indications, will be chosen from among three men—Job E. Hedges, who had the nomination in 1912; ex-State Senator Harvey D. Hinman, who coquetted with the Progressives for a while; and Charles Whitman, District Attorney of New York County. Judging from surface indications at the Republican Convention,



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Mr. Whitman is far stronger than his two competitors.

The announcement of ex-Governor William Sulzer that he will enter the Progressive primaries and "beat Davenport two to one" lends more variety to an already muddled situation. Apparently New York is in for a political Donnybrook Fair.

The action of the Republican State Chairman, William Barnes, in announcing that he will not be a candidate for re-election to his present position has perhaps caused more discussion in New York than any event in the political affairs of the State for several weeks. Mr. Barnes's friends say that, inasmuch as the State Chairman had previously declared that he would hold his position only long enough to thwart Mr. Roosevelt's plans, this announcement means that he considers the rout of the Roosevelt faction in State politics complete. On the other hand, many Progressives look upon the Barnes retirement under fire as a great political victory, which they declare will prove to be a very important factor in the complete defeat of bossism in New York. Those who are familiar with Mr. Barnes's record are asking what change in machine Republicanism in New York his *pro forma* retirement is likely to make when he still controls the State Committee through his personal henchmen. He was not Chairman when he successfully led the Republican machine against Governor Hughes.

### A NEW INDIAN QUESTION

Should the Nation or the State have jurisdiction over the Indians? Emphatically, the Nation. What is now going on in Oklahoma goes to prove it.

In 1908 the Federal Government surrendered a large part of its jurisdiction over the property of the Five Civilized Tribes to the probate courts of Oklahoma. At that time the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes owned one-half of the land in Oklahoma, worth approximately seven hundred and fifty million dollars. It is estimated that more than one-half that estate has been dissipated and the Indians have nothing to show for it. Mr. M. L. Mott, tribal attorney for the Creek Indians, made a vigorous protest and predicted the wholesale looting of these Indians estates. The same view was expressed by Senator La Follette and others in Congress. These arguments were characterized by the Oklahoma Delegation in Congress as an insult to their State. It was contended that the State courts could and would protect Indian minors. In 1912 Mr. Mott, after an investigation of the court records in eight of the counties comprising the Creek Nation, brought to Congress a report showing that the court costs and attorneys' and guardians' fees alone had consumed twenty per cent of the value of the estates probated, as compared with less than three per cent in the case of the estates of white minors probated in the same courts. The Hon. Warren K. Morehead, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in 1913 made an extended investigation strongly corroborating the report of Mr. Mott. The Oklahoma Delegation in Congress at first denied the truth of this report, and requested the Governor of the State of Oklahoma to make an investigation. The Governor's investigation verified the Mott report. The loss to these Indians, however, through the courts was the smallest part of the plunder, for many other methods were resorted to in the looting of minors' estates.

Up to this time the protests against the Oklahoma situation had come largely from outside the State. At last, however, a friendly voice is heard from an official from within the State. Miss Kate Barnard, the Oklahoma Commissioner of Charities and Correction, has recently issued a circular letter appealing to the citizenship of her own State and of the Nation for assistance in protecting the one-third of the Indian population of that State which has not already been despoiled of its property. She boldly charges the existence of a conspiracy extending from Oklahoma to Washington having for its purpose the plunder of the remaining thirty thousand restricted Indians.

The Department of Charities and Correction, over which Miss Barnard presides, is the only branch of government, State or Federal, clothed with legal authority to intervene in the State courts on behalf of Indian minors. Through her activity and the cooperation of Federal employees two years ago Miss Barnard intervened on behalf of a large number of Indian minors, forced dishonest guardians to pay back to their wards many thousands of dollars which they had squandered, and thus was in a fair way to put a wholesome check upon the programme of graft and corruption practiced through the probate courts. Then, she charges, because of her activities, influences hostile to the Indians working through the

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State Legislature wrecked her Department by defeating appropriations necessary to employ attorneys to appear in the courts. She charges that the same influences which reached and controlled the State Legislature of Oklahoma have reached and controlled Congress and the present administration of Indian affairs; and in proof of the latter charge she cites two provisions of the Indian Bill for the fiscal year 1915 which were incorporated at the instance of the Oklahoma Delegation and indorsed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. One of these provisions removes the two civil service heads of the administration of the Five Civilized Tribes and replaces them by one political appointee who is likely to owe his position to the Oklahoma Delegation. The other provision reduces the sum heretofore available for civil service employees needed to protect the interests of the Indians and substitutes an appropriation for Federal probate attorneys outside the civil service who are appointed also with the indorsement of the Oklahoma Delegation.

### CAN THE STATE PROTECT THE INDIANS?

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs claims that he has secured the adoption of a plan of co-operation between these Federal probate attorneys and the State courts of Oklahoma which will fully protect Indian minors in the future. Miss Barnard, on the other hand, points out the absolute lack of jurisdiction of the Federal probate attorneys to appear in the State courts, except with the sufferance of the county judges, who, it is charged, have been largely responsible for the wrongs complained of; and she declares that nothing can be expected from Federal attorneys appointed through influences hostile to the interest of the Indians, even if they had jurisdiction. She declares that the appropriation of eighty-five thousand dollars by the Federal Government to pay these attorneys to appear in the State courts is an admission to the country in the most public way possible that the courts of Oklahoma cannot be relied on to protect these Indian estates under their jurisdiction; and she appeals to her fellow-citizens to redeem the State's honor by appropriating funds to rehabilitate her Department and to enable it to exercise the protective functions vested in it by the Constitution and the laws of the State, and thereby demonstrate to the country that the property rights of Indian children can and will be protected in that State.

Miss Barnard has lived in Oklahoma most of her life; her father was one of the pioneers; she is a Democrat. She ran ten thousand votes ahead of her ticket at the last election. She has declined a nomination for a third term, in order that she might not be charged with having selfish motives in making this appeal for her Department on behalf of the Indians of her State.

Miss Barnard's appeal is one of the most significant as well as one of the most hopeful recent signs in Indian affairs. The Government made a mistake when it surrendered to the State its jurisdiction over the Indians of Oklahoma. The question is: Can the evils resulting from that mistake be best remedied by the Government's retaking that jurisdiction, or by State legislation providing an adequate probate procedure and supplying appropriations sufficient to make effective the protective arm of the State Department of Charities and Correction? As bearing on that question we may say that history proves that locally elected judges furnish inadequate protection to the individual against injustice sanctioned by local prejudice.

The plan of co-operation between State probate courts and the politically appointed, jurisdictionless Federal probate attorneys by whom the Commissioner of Indian Affairs declares he is now protecting these Indians can have no other effect than to postpone the day of real and effective remedy through either State or Federal legislation. Either the State of Oklahoma should be compelled to enact legislation necessary for the protection of the interests the Government intrusted to its keeping, or the Federal Government should retake the jurisdiction which it mistakenly surrendered.

The fact that the Oklahoma influence has been strong enough to induce a Commissioner of Indian Affairs to indorse the plan of substituting the spoils system for civil service in a State that contains one-third of the Indian population of the country, and where corruption and plunder of Indians is without precedent in the history of the Nation, affords the strongest argument of recent years in favor of removing the Bureau of Indian Affairs from partisan politics.

### WAR AND AMERICAN COMMERCE

Very few ship-owners have taken advantage of the new registry legislation by which

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Congress has made it possible to put under our flag any foreign-built but American-owned ships doing a foreign (not coastwise) trade. What is the reason? Briefly, it is because our Navigation Law, so the ship-owners allege, puts ships under American registry at a disadvantage. It is said that the cost of operating an American ship is a third more than that of operating a foreign vessel. This is not only because of higher American wages, but because the officers must be Americans, because the law imposes rules as to seamen's food, and because of certain alleged onerous requirements as to inspection and measurements. It is proposed that as an emergency measure the President should rescind or relax these measures for a time, as he has power to do.

Such a proposal should not be adopted hastily. It is important that our facilities for commerce should be increased at this juncture, but it is at least equally important that the American seaman should be protected. We want our seamen to be decent, self-respecting citizens, skilled in their work, men to be depended upon in the hour of danger. They should therefore be well fed, well paid, and well officered. Congress has just been voting upon a shipping bill drawn for the purpose of protecting American seamen and of insuring safety at sea. That bill is now in conference, and as we write the press despatches state that it is to be deliberately "side-tracked" in order not to interfere with the new registry plan.

The Outlook believes in permitting Americans to buy ships where they will; the prohibition of this has been futile because it has not in the least fostered American ship-building. But The Outlook does not believe in lowering standards for American seamen nor in driving them off the sea to be replaced by Orientals and the lowest-paid workers of eastern Europe. On the contrary, it believes that the laws in their favor and for safety at sea should be radically strengthened. The just-passed Shipping Bill does this, although doubts exist as to the practicability of some of its requirements. Amend it if needed, but do not abandon it.

Another difficulty about registry is said to be the fear of ship-owners that our Government may itself buy ships—the great German liners now in New York, for instance—and engage in the carrying trade. Congress is still, as we write, considering such a measure, an enlargement of the Panama Act permitting the United States to own and operate ships. Ship-owners say that it would be impossible to compete with Government-owned ships, because the Government would care nothing about profit and would sell the ships at a loss after the war is over, as it did after the Spanish War. It is urged also by other than ship-owners that it would be internationally embarrassing for our Government to defend the neutrality of such ships if the genuineness of the sale were called in question by a foreign admiralty court after seizure; on the other hand, it is said that foreign war-ships would be less likely to seize a vessel owned by our Government.

Meanwhile Great Britain has kept the seas open to commerce in a truly remarkable way; passengers are coming and going and goods are being shipped in considerable quantities; there seems to be some reason in the assertion of many exporters that the trouble is not so much lack of ships as lack of credit and exchange facilities between the United States and the warring nations.

Above all, what is needed is the formulation of a definite policy which the United States can follow in the building up of its merchant marine, so that this Nation will not again find itself in its present predicament of dependency upon belligerent nations for transportation of passengers and goods across the seas.

### FOR PEACE

We do not think that this is a favorable time to urge peace upon the nations engaged in war. But it is a favorable time for making all the necessary preparations to intervene for the sake of peace when the proper time arrives for such intervention. We are therefore heartily in sympathy with the action which the New York Peace Society has taken, as we are with the spirit of its recommendations.

At the suggestion of this Society, a delegation, representing five Peace organizations, has waited upon the President to suggest to him that our Government request the nations signatory to the Hague Convention not involved in the present war, especially the neutral nations of Europe, to unite with our Government in making "on the first favorable occasion a joint offer of mediation in the interests of humanity, civilization, and lasting peace." The careful reader will observe that this request is not to be proffered until the Administration thinks the occasion is favorable for proffering it. In presenting the sugges-

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tion to the Administration, the Committee rightly urged "that the matter of supreme importance is not to bring an end to hostilities, desirable as this is, but to obtain a settlement of the controversy, when the time comes, on a basis which shall prevent hereafter the mistaken national policies and the hostile armaments which have caused the present war." And it also urges "that the whole civilized world is vitally concerned in securing the right settlement of the questions which will have to be considered and determined at the close of the war."

The Committee also suggests that, while we must wait for a favorable occasion before presenting such an offer of joint mediation, it is desirable to secure as soon as possible a concert of the neutral Governments in order that they may be ready to act together when the time comes.

### FEDERAL RELIEF TO STRANDED AMERICANS

It is estimated that at the outbreak of the war a hundred and fifty thousand Americans were traveling in Europe. The mobilization of troops so deranged normal conditions that it was beyond the power of individuals in America to help their friends abroad. Almost at once Congress appropriated $2,750,000 for relief, and on August 6 the President by executive order created a Board of Relief, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury as Chairman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy. This Board has been administering the appropriation made by Congress. On Sunday, August 30, there was published in the New York "Tribune" a summary of three weeks of work as reported by the Federal Relief Board. The opening paragraph of this summary should be reassuring to all who have friends in Europe:

> The situation is so greatly relieved at the present time that Americans anywhere upon the Continent can, by applying to the nearest embassy or legation, get in touch with people in this country, and get money if they need any, and can get transportation and passage home if they want it.

The Board reports that the most important thing it had to do was to place at the disposal of marooned Americans the necessary money with which they could support themselves until they could start for home; that the next most important thing was to get information concerning the whereabouts of Americans; and the third most important thing was to secure opportunity for their return.

The only vessels flying the American flag which could be used for the transportation of passengers across the Atlantic were six steamships in the transatlantic service and certain ships engaged in coastwise trade, small in size and mainly devoted to the carrying of cargoes. Two naval vessels were made ready to sail, and twenty-five or more army officers, headed by the Assistant Secretary of War, were detailed to go upon these vessels to lend their aid wherever necessary. Arrangements were made for the sending of $5,000,000 in gold by bankers, and $1,500,000 was sent by the Government. In addition there was money sent by individuals which was placed in the charge of these representatives of the Government. Moreover, a half-million dollars was sent to a designated English bank in Ottawa, and thus a credit to that amount was obtained at the Bank of England. The gold sent on the naval vessels, the Tennessee and North Carolina, has since reached Europe. The Board believes that with the resumption of sailings that had been suspended it is now "a mere matter of a comparatively short time" before Americans in Europe can secure transportation home. The Board adds that "wherever it was evident that there would not be a resumption of regular sailings sufficient to take care of the Americans, the consulate agencies were directed to secure ships for this purpose."

We are informed by the Chairman of the Relief Board, Secretary McAdoo, in reply to our request for information, that Americans in Europe who are without means and need help can obtain assistance by applying to American diplomatic and consular officers; that through these officers the Board endeavors, when so requested, to ascertain the whereabouts and welfare of Americans, make arrangements for their transportation, and arrange for such other help as may be needed; that under the Board's direction the Treasurer of the United States, as custodian, receives deposits from individuals for transmission to Americans in Europe; that the relief expedition sent with the gold from the Government is stationing officials at points in Europe with funds from the Tennessee for relief work and for payments to individuals of money deposited for them; and that communications for the Relief Board

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may be addressed to its Chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C.

NEGRO BUSINESS

Every year Negroes engaged in business assemble to exchange accounts of their experience, and to get the encouragement that comes from knowing one another's success. This year the annual session of this National Negro Business League was held at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

The stories of struggle and success which were told there will be retold again and again by the delegates to Negro youth in the South and elsewhere, and will be the means of starting into new life many who find conditions hard. Negroes who had started with nothing but their bare hands and their ambition to achieve and had succeeded were cross-questioned by their hearers. They told of hardship, but also of persistence; of privation, but also of thrift. They told also of the willingness of good white men to stand behind the struggling Negro and give him advice and help.

Oklahoma and the five adjacent States—Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas—offer their two million Negroes remarkable opportunities in cattle raising, general farming, truck gardening, and poultry raising. These six States have one hundred and thirty million acres of unimproved land. To one who has seen the fields of France, where every inch seems to be utilized, this statement is full of significance for the future of this country, and for the future of the poor of all races here. In those six States there is, as Dr. Booker T. Washington said in his address before the League, room for "a thousand more grocery stores owned by Negroes, five hundred additional dry-goods stores, three hundred more shoe stores, two hundred more good restaurants and hotels, three hundred additional millinery stores, two hundred additional drug stores, and forty more banks." Dr. Washington's address was, in fact, a convincing statement of the opportunities that lie before the colored people of that region, and a summons to the Negroes to overcome their evils with good works and with a constructive policy in business, industry, education, moral and religious life, and conduct generally.

In connection with this meeting there was a spectacular industrial parade to show the Negroes' progress in Oklahoma. Decorated floats carrying men, women, and children showed the Negroes' progress in the home, school, church, and various organizations; fine specimens of horses, mules, and cattle, and wagons containing cotton, grains, fruits, and vegetables, showed what the Negro is doing in agriculture; and demonstrations by Negro artisans showed what the Negroes were doing in industry.

"SANITATION FIRST" FOR RAILWAYS

At the Convention of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City recently emphasis was laid on the importance of securing a higher standard of "railroad sanitation" in the United States. The railways offer a comparatively new field for the efforts of the sanitary expert.

Some of the precautionary measures which the Association urges are the ventilation and fumigation of cars, the examination of railway employees for contagious and infectious diseases, the examination of all food and water offered to the traveling public, the abolition of the common drinking-cup and the roller-towel—which have already been abolished by many State Legislatures—the sanitation of railway lavatories, and the adoption of ordinary health measures in railway camps.

The Treasury Department has already established a regulation that on trains only ice and water shall be used for drinking purposes which have been certified by the State or municipal health authority within whose jurisdiction they are obtained; and as far as some of the other reforms urged by the convention of physicians are concerned, many of them have already been adopted by some railways—much to the credit of the wisdom and humanity of the officers controlling these lines. For instance, the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, the Chicago and Northwestern Railways, and the Pullman Company each already employ a man called a "sanitarian," who serves as general health officer for each of these corporations. For some time dining-car employees on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford, the Pennsylvania, and other large systems have been subjected to periodical examinations for signs of tuberculosis or other diseases that might be communicated to diners, and the Lehigh Valley—which has been a pioneer so far as health measures are concerned—employs a physician whose sole duty it is to examine employees for indications of disease.

Some of the signs indicating that "sanita-

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tion first" is becoming a railway watchword are the disappearance of the old germ-catching carpet in favor of the cement floor, the adoption of up-to-date car ventilating systems, of separate freight cars for separate commodities, and of cleaning platforms with hot-water connections at terminals for freight and live-stock cars. In this last particular the apex of reform has been accomplished by the Baltimore and Ohio, which has established "shower baths for hogs," to keep down the odor from stock cars, usually so annoying to citizens who dwell close to leeward of railways.

### A BLIND MAN WHO TAUGHT THE BLIND

As an example of the power of the spirit of man to triumph in the battle of life in the face of tremendous physical obstacles, the career of the late Sir Francis Campbell, teacher of the blind, and for many years Principal of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind in London, is an inspiration to every one.

William T. Stead said of Francis Joseph Campbell: "He is American by birth, Scotch by origin, English by residence; but his real fatherland is the Kingdom of the Blind." Sir Francis, however, was not born to this kingdom, but became sightless at the age of four, after having one eyeball pierced by an acacia thorn on his father's farm in Franklin County, Tennessee, where he was born in 1832. This affliction seemed to act as a spur to the boy's tremendous will power and ambition, for, in spite of his handicap, he worked with his brothers on the farm, and, later, when a school for the blind was opened at Nashville, he began to attend it, specializing in music, and becoming so proficient that at the age of eighteen he was made instructor in music in this institution.

The blind youth was never idle, and had soon sufficiently educated himself to enter Harvard. From college he returned to Tennessee as director of music in a large girls' school, and then went to Boston, where for eleven years he was in charge of the musical department of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

While in London in 1871, at a "blind tea party," Dr. Campbell met Dr. T. R. Armitage, who had founded the National Institute for the Blind, and as a result of this meeting the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind was founded, with Dr. Campbell as principal, a position which he held until his retirement from active life two years ago. He was knighted in 1909 in recognition of what he had done for the men and women who, like himself, lived in constant shadow.

The great contribution of Sir Francis Campbell to the education of the blind lay in his insistence on the principle that the sightless should have a training at least equal to, and if possible better than, that given to the seeing. An athlete himself, he realized the importance of physical training in getting the usually poor physique of the blind up to par, and at the Royal Normal College to-day, where preparation is given for several vocations, the importance of physical training is constantly emphasized.

## LOUVAIN

The destruction of Louvain by an unknown German military commander is an act of brutality absolutely unjustified by the rules of war. Nor is it any excuse for this act of brutality to say that war is brutal. Civilized war is cruel, but not brutal. The difference between a man and a brute is that the brute acts under impulse, guided only by his instincts, while the man guides his action by intelligence. The cruelty of civilized war is an intelligent cruelty—that is, it is cruelty directed by intelligence to a definite purpose. Any cruelty in war not so directed is justly termed brutal. We do not attempt in this article to judge acts in war by the ethical standards accepted in times of peace. We judge warlike actions by war standards. To all Americans familiar with military literature the volume of General W. E. Birkhimer, of the United States General Staff, on "Military Government and Martial Law" will be recognized as an authority. The principles assumed in this editorial are derived from and based on this volume.

The object in war is the destruction of the enemy's army. Any military acts necessary for the destruction of the enemy's army are in general justified by military law—that is, by the customs of civilized nations. Any acts not directly tending to aid in the destruction of the enemy's army are unjustified.

The destruction of Louvain had no tendency to promote the objects which the German army has in view. It was an unin-

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telligent act of vandalism. Therefore it was an act of brutality.

The destruction of Louvain did nothing to aid the army of invasion. For Louvain was not a strategic point which might be of advantage to the armies of the Allies if it was left intact.

The destruction of Louvain did nothing to weaken the army of the Allies. It added strength to them; for it has filled the Belgians and the French with an enthusiasm of wrath, and enthusiasm of wrath adds greatly to the fighting force of an army.

The destruction of Louvain did nothing to protect European civilization from the Slav. On the contrary, it has aroused in the Slav a spirit of revenge, and Germans are fleeing from Berlin in fear of Russia's retaliation.

The destruction of Louvain has done nothing to aid Germany to make herself a world power. By that destruction she has aroused the indignation of the civilized world, an indignation which will outlast this terrible war. This is not the way to secure a world power.

The destruction of Louvain has done nothing to unite Germany against a united Europe. On the contrary, it has brought from the Berlin Socialist "Vorwaerts" a protest which warns the Germans against putting the struggle in a wrong light in the eyes of all the world and which calls upon the working class who are fighting at the front to remember their brethren on the other side and behave toward them in chivalrous manner. It is safe to assume that no paper in Germany would venture to suggest such a protest if it did not voice the sentiment of a considerable section of the German people.

The defense offered for this act of vandalism is that civilians, after Louvain was occupied by the German army, shot German soldiers, and the city was destroyed as an act of reprisal. The shooting of soldiers in an occupied town by unorganized civilians is an act of murder, and should be treated accordingly. But the criminal acts of a few individuals do not justify the destruction of a city. Says the Hague Conventions (Section 3, Article I): "No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals, for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible." And in this declaration the Hague Conventions simply affirmed concisely a principle recognized by the customs of civilized nations in warfare.

The wave of indignation which has swept over America because of this criminal act cannot be regarded as an anti-German prejudice. Our soldiers when in occupation of Vera Cruz were shot at and killed by civilians. By vigorous police measures this "sniping" was speedily stopped. If the American troops had burned Vera Cruz, the American indignation would have far exceeded any indignation which Americans have thus far expressed at the act of the German troops in Louvain, and yet the loss to the world in the destruction of the beautiful city of Louvain far exceeds any loss that would have been suffered by the destruction of Vera Cruz. And if the Russians should reach Berlin and should do work of destruction in that city in any respect resembling the work done by the unknown commander in Louvain, The Outlook would condemn such act of reprisal as vigorously as it here condemns the destruction of Louvain, and we believe it would be equally condemned by all civilized peoples throughout the world.

"My great maxim," said Napoleon, "has always been in war, as well as in politics, that every evil action, even if legal, can only be executed in case of absolute necessity; whatsoever goes beyond that is criminal."

We do not believe that any great number of German-American citizens, we shall not believe without conclusive evidence that the majority of Germans in Germany, or that the Kaiser himself, justify what history will call the crime at Louvain.

## GERMANY'S OBJECT IN THE WAR

### AS INTERPRETED BY A PRUSSIAN MILITARY OFFICER

Mr. Wile, in his interesting article in last week's Outlook, told us that sixty-five million of the sixty-six million Germans did not want war; but that the other one million not only wanted war but got it. Among the names of the leaders of this war party given by him is that of General Bernhardi. General Bernhardi wrote in 1911 a volume entitled "Germany and the Next War." The forecasts of this volume have been so singularly fulfilled by the action of Germany under the leadership of the war party that the book may properly be regarded as an authoritative interpretation of that party's spirit and purpose. As an

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interpretation of the aims of Germany—that is, of governmental Germany—it is far more significant than any declarations made by her or on her behalf at the present time. Such declarations are more or less affected by the desire to influence the public opinion of the neutral nations. General Bernhardi's volume is addressed to Germany. Its object is to interpret to Germans their duty. The public opinion of the rest of the civilized world is not in the writer's mind. This book may therefore properly be called an interpretation of Germany's spirit and purpose by a distinguished representative of the Prussian war party. As such we here attempt to give it to our readers as fully and as fairly as we can within the limits of a single article. To the students of the history of this year we recommend a careful perusal of the volume itself. In what follows we state the more essential ideas of that volume as far as possible in the words of the author, using quotation marks only for a few of the more important utterances.

Germany has been a peace-loving nation. A rude shock is needed to awaken its warlike instincts, and compel it to show its military strength. The aspirations for peace threaten to poison the soul of the German people. War is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture. And for three reasons.

War is a biological necessity. It is a phase of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest. It is true that it temporarily disturbs industrial life, interrupts quiet economical development, brings widespread misery with it, and emphasizes the primitive brutality of man. But it is nevertheless a necessity for national life. Healthy nations increase in numbers. They require new territory for the accommodation of their surplus population and must obtain it by conquest, which thus becomes a law of necessity. This right of conquest is universally acknowledged. In such cases might becomes the supreme right, and the dispute as to what is right is decided by the arbitrament of war, which gives a biologically just decision, since that decision rests on the very nature of things. Industrial conditions may compel the same result. The native population cannot consume all the products of the nation's industries. They depend, therefore, on exportation. This necessity creates an embittered struggle in the markets of the world, and war is required to enable the nation to create colonies which will take the products of its industries.

War is also a moral necessity. It is political idealism which calls for war, while materialism—in theory, at least—repudiates it. It is only the State which strives after an enlarged sphere of influence that creates the conditions under which mankind develops into the most splendid perfection. When the State recoils from every war which is necessary for its expansion, each individual becomes cramped, selfishness and intrigue run riot, and luxury obliterates idealism. Wars are terrible but necessary, for they save the State from social petrifaction and stagnation.

War is also a Christian necessity. It demands the exercise of constancy, pity, magnanimity, heroism, and absolute self-forgetful devotion to one's country. "Christian morality is based, indeed, on the law of love. Love God above all things, and thy neighbor as thyself." But "this law can claim no significance for the relations of one country to another, since its application to politics would lead to a conflict of duties. The love which a man showed to another country as such would imply a want of love for his own countrymen. Such a system of politics must inevitably lead men astray. . . . Thus, according to Christianity, we cannot disapprove of war in itself, but must admit that it is justified morally and historically." "Any action in favor of collective humanity outside the limits of the State and nationality is impossible. Such conceptions belong to the wide domain of Utopias."

Arbitration treaties are detrimental to an aspiring people which is bent on extending its power in order to play its part honorably in the civilized world. "The efforts directed towards the abolition of war must not only be termed foolish, but absolutely immoral, and must be stigmatized as unworthy of the human race. . . . A one-sided, restricted, formal law is to be established in the place of the decisions of history. The weak nation is to have the same right to life as the powerful nation. The whole idea represents a presumptuous encroachment on the natural laws of development, which can only lead to the most disastrous consequences for humanity generally."

War is a peculiar necessity for Germany at the present time. It is necessary to

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recover for the nation that unity which is lamentably deficient to-day; to retain for Germany that strength of the German nation which has been pouring into foreign countries and lost to the fatherland; to secure for Germany colonial territory where its increasing population may find remunerative work and a German way of living; to protect Germany from Slavonic races which are ever dashing against her coast. If Germany is to succeed in guarding its present possessions and preserving the German nationality in its present form throughout the world, it must not hold back in the hard struggle for the sovereignty of the world.

This necessity is accented by the rivalry of France, which has created for herself the second largest colonial empire in the world, while the conqueror of Gravelotte and Sedan in this respect lags far behind her. "All which other nations attained in centuries of natural development—political union, colonial possessions, naval power, international trade—was denied to our nation until quite recently. What we now wish to attain must be *fought for*, and won against a superior force of hostile interests and Powers."

War is not only a necessity for Germany, it is a duty which she owes to the world. "There is no nation whose thinking is at once so free from prejudice and so historical as the German, which knows how to unite so harmoniously the freedom of the intellectual and the restraint of the practical life on the path of free and natural development." "No nation on the face of the globe is so able to grasp and appropriate all elements of culture, to add to them from the stores of its own spiritual endowment, and to give back to mankind richer gifts than it received." "We often see in other nations a greater intensity of specialized ability, but never the same capacity for generalization and absorption. It is this quality which specially fits us for the leadership in the intellectual world, and imposes on us the obligation to maintain that position." Germans of every profession are actively employed throughout the world in the service of foreign masters. But this is not enough. The fulfillment of Germany's duty to the world will depend on two points: first, how many millions of men in the world speak German; secondly, how many of them are politically members of the German Empire.

Thus the issue is presented to Germany: "world power or downfall." In meeting this issue Germany must take the aggressive, as did Frederick the Great, and, in more recent history, Japan in her struggle with Russia. Germany must not wait until war is forced upon her. To wait until war is forced upon Germany, under conditions unfavorable to her, is to court political downfall. "We must remain conscious in all such eventualities that we cannot, under any circumstances, avoid fighting for our position in the world, and that the all-important point is, not to postpone that war as long as possible, but to bring it on under the most favorable conditions possible." In war the advantages are with the attacking party. Germany must therefore during the period of preparation raise the tactical value and capabilities of the troops as much as possible, and then in the war itself "act on the offensive and strike the first blow."

In such a war Germany must expect the hostility of the civilized world. The German Empire "is hated everywhere because of its political and economic prosperity." The Triple Alliance will probably break up by the withdrawal from it of Italy. "Russia at present has no inducement to seek an aggressive war with Germany or to take part in one." But her policy of marking time can be only transitory. Germany will always find her on the side of those who try to cross Germany's political paths. England, whose aim it is to repress Germany and strengthen France, will be Germany's chief enemy upon the sea. Specific protestations of England's politicians, publicists, and Utopians may be disregarded. A specific agreement with England is a will-o'-the-wisp which no serious German statesman would trouble to follow. To England the neutrality of Holland or Belgium would be a matter of no moment. "That England would pay much attention to the neutrality of weaker neighbors when such a stake was at issue is hardly credible." No very valuable results can be expected from a war against England's trade. Nevertheless the war against the English must be belligerently prosecuted and should start unexpectedly. "The prizes which fall into our hands must be remorselessly destroyed, since it will usually be impossible, owing to the great English superiority and the few bases we have abroad, to bring them back in safety without exposing our vessels to great risks." It is, however, upon France that Germany's attack must first be made. "France must be so completely

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crushed that she can never again come across our path."

In such a conflict the other members of the Triple Alliance will owe no duty to support Germany, for "neither Austria nor Italy is in any way bound to support by armed force a German policy directed towards an increase of power." The neutrality of Belgium will not defend Germany from an invasion by the English, for "neutrality is only a paper bulwark." But if invasion of that neutrality is attempted, it will be the duty of the other Powers to intervene, for by the treaties of London of November 15, 1831, and of April 19, 1839, on the part of the five great Powers, it is made "the *duty* of the contracting Powers to take steps to protect this neutrality when all agree that it is menaced;" and "each individual Power has the *right* to interfere if it considers the neutrality menaced."

Our object in the foregoing résumé of General Bernhardi's book is not to criticise or comment upon the platform of the war party of Prussia, but only to report it to our readers as it is interpreted by one of the recognized leaders of that party. We complete that report by adding that there is not in the volume any suggestion that either the Latin, the Slav, or the Oriental races can add anything to the world's development; that anything has been added to music, art, literature, science, or human freedom by Italy, France, Russia, or Japan, though there is a concession that England has done something for commerce. Nor is there any suggestion that it is either possible or desirable to secure an opportunity for Germany's free national development by establishing friendly relations with either England or France. There is no suggestion that a strong nation owes any duties to a weaker nation, and it is almost explicitly stated that a small nation has no right to exist. There is only a remote suggestion that Germany needs to defend herself or Europe against a Slav aggression, and, on the contrary, it is frankly affirmed that Russia has at present no inducement to seek an aggressive war with Germany or take part in one.

Such are the spirit and purpose of the Prussian war party which has brought on this European war. Imbued with the spirit of Frederick the Great, that party calls on Germany to challenge the nations to a world conflict in order that she may crush a hated rival, dominate Europe, and win for herself a world sovereignty, under which no small nation will have a right to live, and no great nation until it has proved its greatness at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the bayonet.

## REFUGES

You are weary of the war. You would escape from it. Your spirit responds to the cry, O that I had wings like a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest! We recommend to you two retreats to which you may fly.

Read a good love story. You will rise from reading it refreshed, with a new conviction that "love is the greatest thing in the world." Love's silences will outlast the roar of rage. When the blare of the trumpet and the boom of the cannon cease, love will spring up again in the hearts of young men and maidens, of mothers and children. For hate is of the Evil One and short-lived; love is of God and immortal. The birds sing and mate on the field of Waterloo.

Then read the Forty-sixth Psalm in the version of the Book of Common Prayer:

"God is our hope and strength.

"A very present help in trouble.

"Therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed,

"And though the hills be carried into the midst of the sea,

"Though the waters thereof rage and swell,

"And though the mountains shake at the tempest of the same.

"The rivers of the flood thereof shall make glad the city of God,

"The holy peace of the tabernacle of the Most Highest."

Chaos leads to creation. The travail of the world is the promise of a new life. The Napoleonic campaigns delivered Europe from the rule of irresponsible monarchs. The present campaign may deliver Europe from the rule of the armed man. "All the armor of the armed man in the tumult, and the garments rolled in blood, shall be for burning, for fuel of fire."

Is this terrible war the fire that is consuming them? That is not an impossible, not an improbable, hope.

The love romance may revive your threatened faith in love. The psalmist and the prophet may re-establish your threatened faith in God.

Love and God are the two refuges.

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## LETTERS TO UNKNOWN FRIENDS

Why is there so much profanity in the world? What is the psychology of it?

What various effectual methods of quenching it do you know of? What legal ways? *

It is difficult for me to understand the psychology of profanity. I can easily see why men should steal, should kill, should commit adultery, should slander their neighbors. These sins are explicable. It is very difficult for me to see why they should swear. It seems to be a perfectly useless transgression, not only of the divine law, but of the rules of cultivated and refined society. It never adds anything to a man's reputation, and it often detracts from his reputation. Probably a great deal of it is due simply to stupid, unthinking imitation, a good deal of it to a habit formed the swearer hardly knows how, and continued when the swearer is hardly conscious of it. So far as there is any ostensible reason for it, it is a desire to emphasize one's veracity; it is a kind of travesty on the taking of an oath in a court of justice. As to the remedy, an appeal to the law may sometimes be made, but profanity is one of those vices which the law can do very little to correct. Example and instruction in childhood will do much more, so will public opinion in society condemning profanity as ungentlemanly and vulgar. There are a good many persons who are more afraid of bad form than they are of immorality. The fundamental remedy is the development of a real religious reverence, inculcated in children by the home, and in the community by the Christian Church.

1. What is your opinion of the "Virgin birth"?

2. How do you interpret the statement that to be saved one must "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ"? I know many people who certainly fulfill the second of Christ's commandments—to love our neighbors as ourselves; yet, according to the orthodox belief, they fail in the first, of loving God, for they are, not atheists, but agnostics, honest and troubled doubters. Do you really think that they will be lost, and that others who have accepted Christ and fail to a greater or less extent in living up to his practical teachings of brotherly love will be saved?

3. Do you believe that no orthodox Jew will be saved, no matter how sincere his belief nor how upright and helpful his life?

4. Do you believe in a personal God who directs our lives, and, while not actually sending troubles to us, yet allows them to come, since they are all in his plan? Are we not rather put here with minds and wills of our own, and if we break any of his laws or use poor judgment in utilizing all his facilities—why, we pay the price? If things go wrong, it seems to me, it is "up to us" to struggle valiantly, asking God to make us brave and strong, but not asking him to perform miracles and change the thing itself. Am I right? S.

I cannot answer definitely your first question. I can only say that the question of the Virgin birth does not seem to me to be one of the first importance. It is never referred to by Christ or by the Apostles either in their preaching or in their epistles, nor is it mentioned in the Gospels of Mark and John. To regard the Virgin birth as of the same importance as the Resurrection of Jesus Christ seems to me to put upon it an emphasis that neither Christ nor the New Testament writers put upon it. There is, however, nothing either in the condition of the manuscripts or in the literary quality of the narrative to indicate that it is an addition of a later date.

Your second question involves another: Saved from what? If a patient has faith in his doctor, he is saved from the apprehensions which beset a patient who is skeptical of his doctor's ability. If a merchant has faith in his bank, he is saved from the fears which beset a merchant who has heard and believed a report that the bank is about to stop payment. He who has faith in a divine Saviour willing to help and able to help all those that come to him seeking his help is saved from the spiritual burden of those who are trying to live a righteous life without any assurance of forgiveness for their failures or of help to enable them to realize their spiritual desires. I admire the courage of my agnostic friends who adhere to a path of personal virtue and unselfish service while professing that they know nothing of any divine Helper here or any future life hereafter, but I am sure that my own faith in a divine Helper here and in a future life hereafter, when much that now seems dark will be explained, saves me from much sorrow which would fall upon me without this faith.

To your third question I will answer in the words of Paul: God "will render to every man according to his deeds; to them who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life."

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To the fourth question I reply: My whole religious faith rests upon belief in a personal God who is my father and my friend, who often throws me on my own resources and leaves me to fight my own battle because this is the best way to develop my character, but who is alike my friend when he is aiding me and when he is apparently leaving me to fight my battle unaided.

Our minister says that capital punishment for crime is entirely wrong, according to the New Testament, and that officers of the law who enforce this form of punishment are responsible to God for taking life, and that in States where it has been abolished crime has been less prevalent. G.

I think your minister has fallen into the same kind of error as do those who declare that the abolition of capital punishment is wrong because in the Old Testament it is said, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man." The object of punishment is the protection of the community and the reform of the wrong-doer. It is not, however, the reform only of the individual who has done the wrong, it is also the reform of the community to which he belongs. What kind of punishment is best fitted to accomplish this double end depends upon the circumstances and condition of the community. In the primitive condition of the early Hebrew people fines and imprisonments, resorted to in our time, were almost impossible, and exile often meant slavery or death at the hands of the nation into which the criminal was driven. Often the only way in which the community could protect itself was by putting the criminal to death. The right of self-protection is a fundamental right, and whenever in any community no better method of self-protection against certain criminal practices is possible capital punishment is justified. But as communities grow in civilization curative punishment takes the place of punishments which are vindictive.

Whenever a community becomes so far civilized that it can protect its citizens from the more heinous crimes by methods of reform or cure, capital punishment should be abandoned. Whether it is true that in the States where capital punishment has been abolished crime has been less prevalent we do not know. There is, however, no doubt that with the diminution not only of capital punishment, but of all forms of merely vindictive punishment, and the substitution therefor of reformatory or redemptive punishments, crime has been diminished. But this diminution of crime is due not merely, and possibly not at all, to the cessation of capital punishment, but to the general moral development of the community and to the success of the reformatory methods of dealing with crime. LYMAN ABBOTT.

# CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AGAIN

*The article in The Outlook for July 25 by Dr. Lyman Abbott, entitled "Why I Am Not a Christian Scientist," ended with the following sentence:*

*But I frankly confess to my Christian Science friends that I dread the enervating influence on the human race of a philosophy which denies the reality of evil, calls men off from courageous, patient, and intelligent campaign against it, and bids them regard evil, whether moral or physical, as only a mortal thought to be vanquished by a process of spiritual thinking.*

*This article has called out many letters both defending and criticising the doctrines and practice of Christian Science. We print below two representative letters, one pro and one con; with these we must conclude the discussion in our pages for the present.—THE EDITORS.*

## PRACTICAL IDEALISM

In the Bible we are admonished to "overcome evil with good." What is the nature of good and the nature of evil by which the one is superior to the other? Where do good and evil come in contact so that the one can be used to overcome the other?

In the same book good and evil are sometimes personified, but they are oftener defined impersonally in mental terms. Some of the Scriptural names for good are "mind,"

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"mind of the Spirit," "spiritual understanding," also "truth." Some of the Biblical names for evil are "fleshly mind," "carnal mind," also "error," "deceit," and the like.

Christ Jesus defined evil as "evil thoughts." He resolved all of "the things which defile a man" into thoughts that are evil. Nor did he leave the subject there. If evil thoughts were not different and separate from true consciousness, there would be no deliverance from them. Hence we have his further description of evil as a liar or lie, and his emphatic statement that there is no truth in it (John viii. 44).

Such being the nature of good and evil, the scene of the warfare between Spirit and flesh must be the so-called human mind, the consciousness of both good and evil. This must be the meeting-point where evil can be overcome with good. Here is where the errors of material sense can be corrected with the truth of spiritual sense.

The Hebrew proverb is scientific: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." Evil appears and disappears only in the so-called human mind. The kingdom of God is in the consciousness which he creates—that is, the consciousness of absolute good.

It was nothing less, therefore, than the practice of Christian Science which Paul and Peter summed up in their precepts: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus;" "Arm yourselves likewise with the same mind." This true mentality, this spiritual thinking, is godliness itself, and we are warned in the Bible against denying the power of godliness. Doing that, we are told, is resisting the truth.

"Finally, brethren," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 6 of "Christian Science Versus Pantheism," "let us continue to denounce evil as the illusive claim that God is not supreme and continue to fight it until it disappears, but not as one that beateth the mist, but lifteth his head above it and putteth his foot upon a lie."

To illustrate: An act that culminates in murder must first take form in human thought. The gist of sin, as pointed out in the Sermon on the Mount, is the yielding to a sinful impulse. The temptation or incentive to sin is always mental; it is almost always a false sense of pleasure in evil.

The only positive cure for sin is the truth relative to the illusion back of it. Sin is a thing of thought—false thought; it must be overcome on that basis, and this can be done most effectually at the point of its inception. Detected and rejected there, the evil neither enters into character nor is expressed in action.

Can it be said, then, that Christian Science calls men off from an intelligent campaign against evil?

Christian Science changes its students into better men and women, not only by giving them true motives, pure desires, and absolute ideals, but also by discovering to them the deceptive nature of evil impulses and the source and power of good thoughts.

In like manner this Science equips its students for the cure and prevention of disease. It teaches them to analyze the conflicting elements of human consciousness and to maintain the true sense of being against the false sense of disorder, thus destroying the essential cause of disease and establishing the conditions of health.

So also the power of divine Mind, acting with true thoughts or truth, is found to be available in every case of human need. As the Psalmist said, "His truth shall be thy shield and buckler."

In a word, the aim of Christian Science is to induce and enable men to realize their rightful freedom and God-given manhood.

CLIFFORD P. SMITH,
Of the Committee on Publication,
First Church Christ Scientist.
Boston, Massachusetts.

## IMPRACTICAL IDEALISM

Your article in The Outlook of July 25, entitled "Why I Am Not a Christian Scientist," seems to me so just and reasonable that I desire to have it constantly by me until I have memorized the argument. In my personal experience the Christian Scientists seem to lay reason completely aside from the very beginning of their investigation of the matter. They learn later that the words used by the cult do not mean what they do mean to others, *i. e.*, "to cure" is not to heal, but to make one resigned and cheerful in that state of body which we call sickness.

Will not a diligent study of the Bible do the same? I thank you sincerely for your article.

L. S. WATERMAN.
Newburyport, Massachusetts.

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# Current Events Pictorially Treated

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THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS ON HER WAY TO VISIT THE WOUNDED

Queen Elizabeth is a Bavarian by birth, but in the present conflict there can be no doubt that her sympathies and her loyalty are with her adopted people who have been so bravely fighting against overwhelming odds to repel the invasion of their neutral territory

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A BRIGHT SIDE OF WAR: FRENCH SOLDIERS PREPARING THEIR LUNCHEON

One of the real contributions which France has made to modern civilization is her development of the science and art of cooking. A Frenchman can make a *cuisine* out of three sticks and a tin pan

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A DARK SIDE OF WAR: WIVES OF BELGIAN SOLDIERS WAITING TO RECEIVE THEIR PITTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT

These poor women are said to receive, to help support their families in the absence of the breadwinner, the pitiful sum of from 50 to 65 centimes weekly (10 to 12½ cents)

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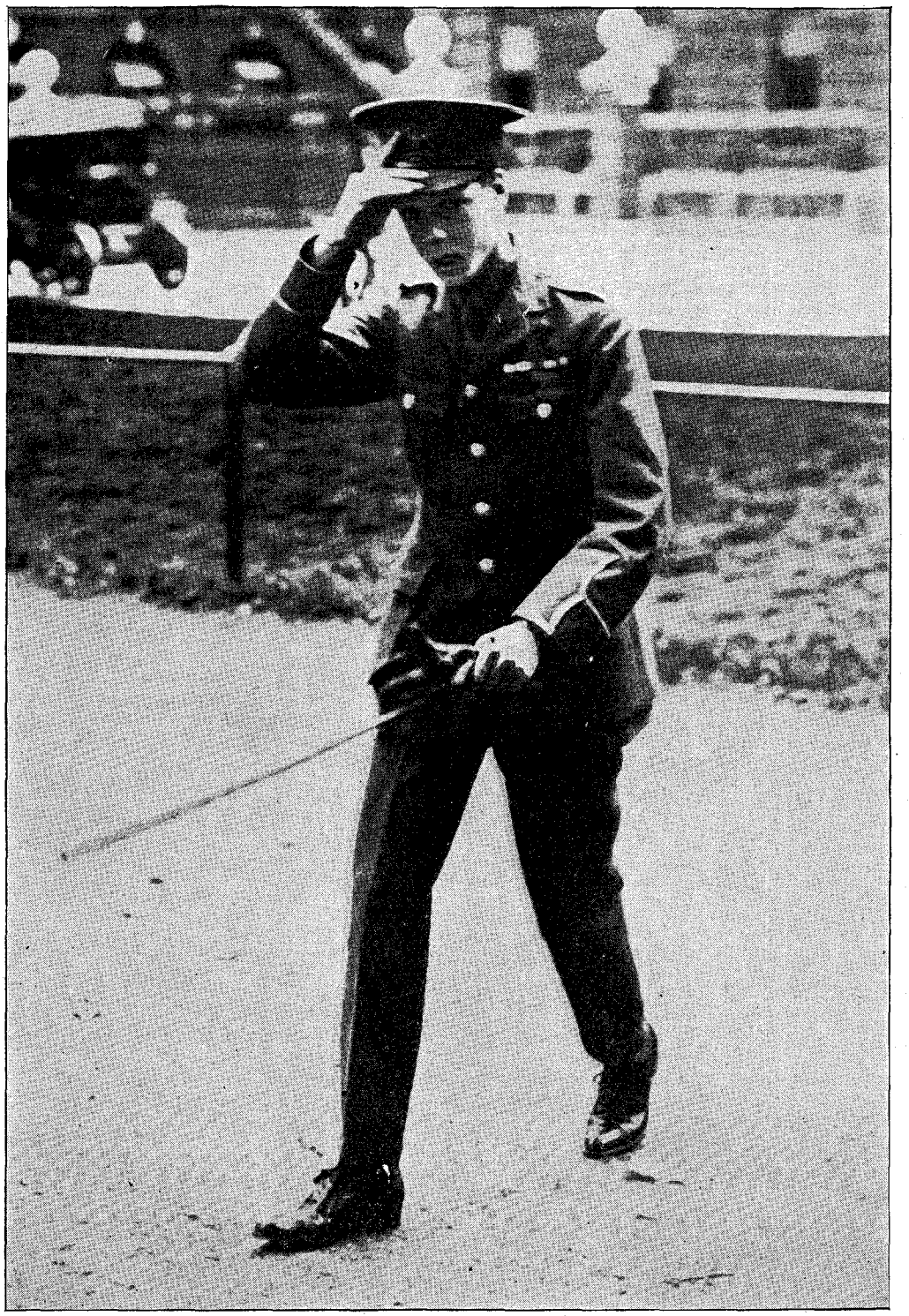

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## THE PRINCE OF WALES GOES TO THE FRONT

Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, is now in his twenty-first year, despite his youthful appearance, and has received an excellent training as a soldier. While he makes no claim to be an Alexander (who, it will be remembered, greatly distinguished himself at the age of eighteen at the battle of Chæronea), the young Prince promptly joined his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, and went with them to the Continental battlefields. The devotion to duty thus shown on the part of the royal family is said to pervade every section of English society

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GERMANY'S IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR: IS HE TO BE THE BISMARCK OF THE PRESENT WAR?

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg has been regarded as a philosopher and an academician rather than as a man of "blood and iron," but he will now have an opportunity to show his qualities as a warrior-statesman on the widest possible field. He is fifty-seven years old; Bismarck was in his fifty-sixth year at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War. The present Chancellor has had a legal training, having been a lawyer and a judge; he was a schoolmate of the Kaiser's at the University of Bonn. He has been Germany's Chancellor since 1909

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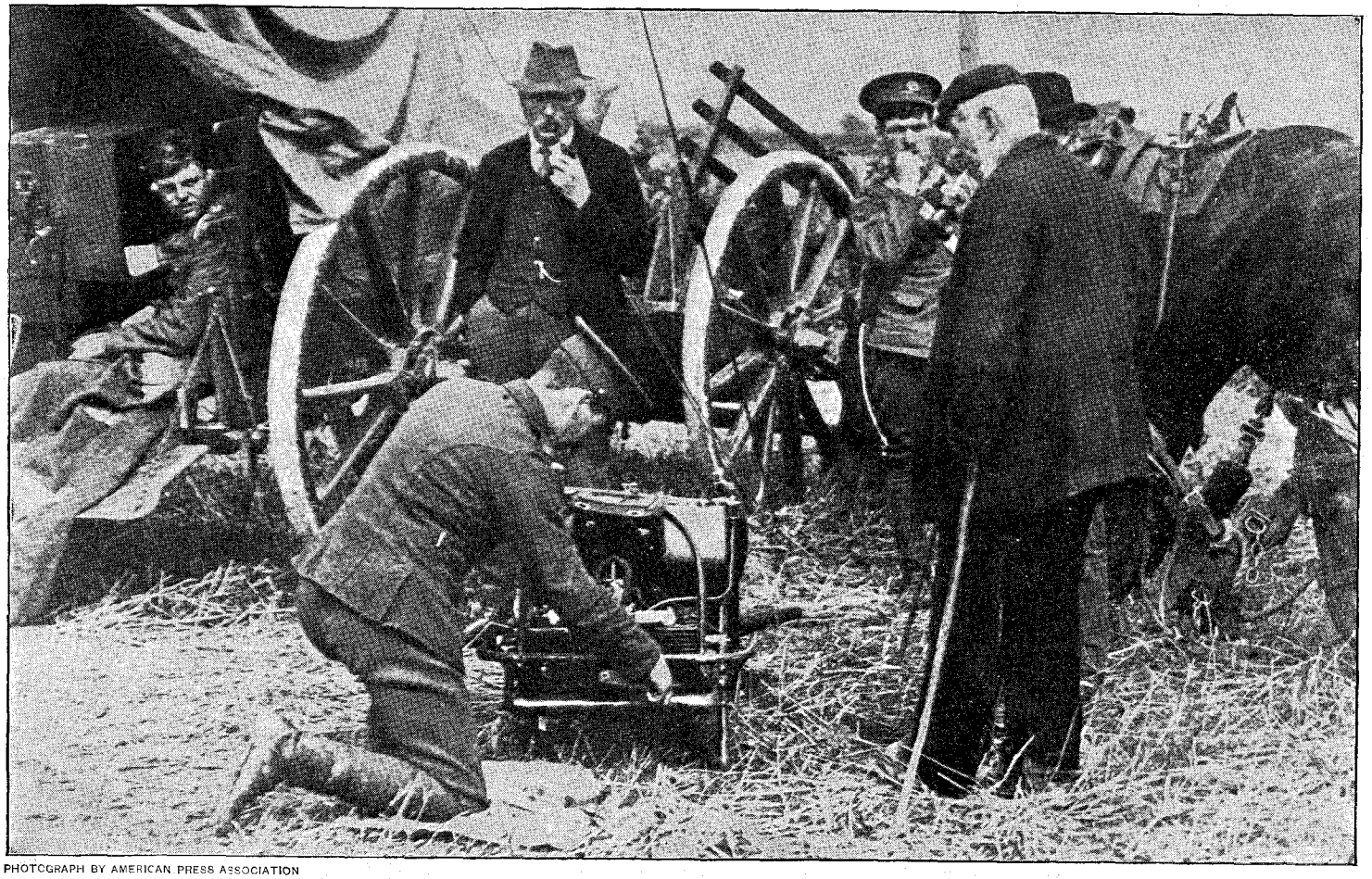

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AN ENGLISH MILITARY WIRELESS APPARATUS IN ACTION

In recent wars the telegraph and telephone superseded communication by messenger; in the present war the wireless is taking the place of the former improvements in the means of communication on the battlefield

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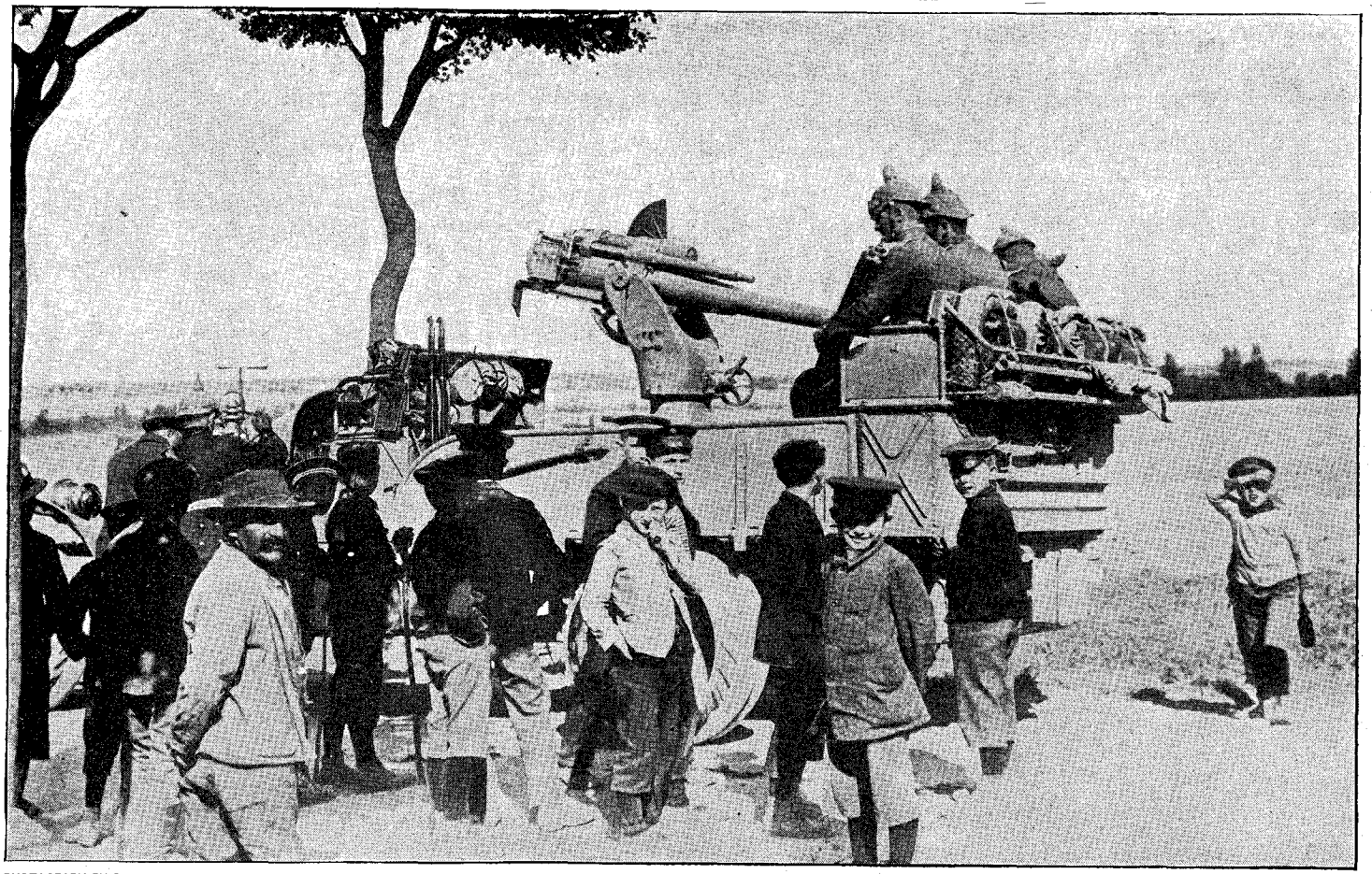

PHOTOGRAPH BY BROWN BROTHERS

A GERMAN AEROPLANE GUN MOUNTED ON AN AUTOMOBILE GOING TO THE FRONT

The great conflict between the nations of Europe carries with it many subsidiary conflicts between various kinds of weapons, armaments, and defenses; one of the most interesting of these is the rivalry between the inventions that take the soldier up into the clouds and those that are designed to bring him down to destruction. The picture shows one of the guns used by the Germans to destroy hostile aerial craft

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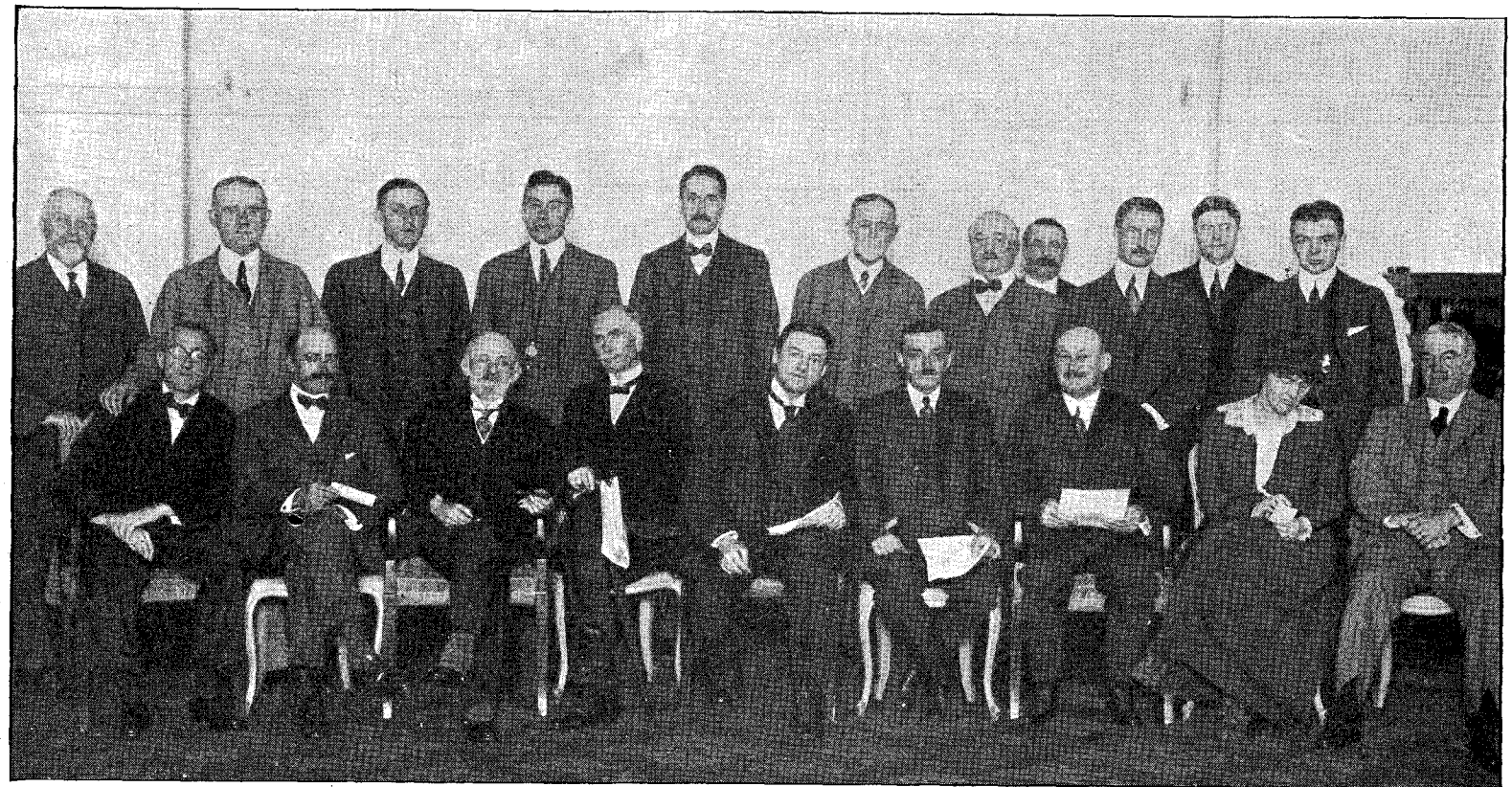

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## AMERICAN CITIZENS' COMMITTEE IN LONDON

The members of this Committee, to which many Americans stranded in Europe as a result of the war have reason to be grateful for prompt and efficient help, are as follows: Left to right, standing—Ludwig Nissen, James C. Harvey, Leo Arnstein, John Finley, Edward Page Gaston, F.R.G.S., B. A. Worthington, Clarence Fabri, J. Foley, William C. Breed, L. H. Somers, W. W. Kent. Left to right, seated—Joseph P. Day, W. North Duane, Oscar S. Straus, James Byrne, Theodore Hetzler, Fred I. Kent, George D. Smith, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner. See special correspondence by Mr. E. H. Abbott in this week's issue

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# AMERICANS IN THE WAR ZONE

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

VERY few Americans traveling in Europe foresaw the war or even anticipated the consequences of mobilization. I had been forewarned. The American Ambassador at Paris, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, had told me what would happen. In fact, as early as Friday, the 31st of July, before war had extended beyond Austria and Servia, and while many well-informed people still believed peace possible, he had cabled to Washington for transports to take home the Americans whom he foresaw would be caught in Europe by the war. Even with this knowledge, however, I did not fully realize what was to come, and it is therefore easy to understand how it happened that scores of thousands of Americans traveling in the various countries of Europe, without access to any authoritative information, continued on their travels or remained in the zone of threatened war until they found themselves suddenly marooned.

It is a credit to human nature that most of the people who were thus cast to one side as so much rubbish by the forces engaged in this war controlled their nerves and maintained their good humor.

Since civilization seemed to have abandoned us, it was the natural impulse on our part to try to establish a civilization of our own. No one who has been through such an experience needs to be convinced by argument of the truth of the saying that no man liveth unto himself. And of course we first turned to the American Embassy. On Monday morning (August 3) I went to the Embassy on Victoria Street, London, not with any favor to ask or request to make, but with the expectation that there would be the center for stranded Americans, and there we could find signs of organized society, which seemed to be disappearing rapidly everywhere else. The only sign, however, of anything approaching any means for mutual help and protection was a registration book. There was a crowd of people around the table, each person waiting his turn to record his name and his London address. Here, at least, was the beginning of something like organization. One American had his pen in his hand, all ready to write his name, when an under-secretary or clerk came up, reached over, lifted the book from the table, closed it, and announced that there would be no more registration.

At that minute it seemed as if America had joined the Powers of Europe in repudiating civilization! That registry book was a little thing; but for the time being it seemed as if it were the only thing that stood between us and anarchy. With that book there seemed to disappear the last chance to find friends or to be found by them, the last chance to undertake any effort for mutual protection. No explanation was vouchsafed except the simple one that the Embassy had no money to distribute, and therefore it was no use leaving names and addresses with the Embassy.

Somebody, however, in the crowd announced that the stranded Americans in London were to have a meeting at the Waldorf Hotel that afternoon. So we dispersed to gather in that London hotel on invitation of we knew not whom.

Thereupon began a most interesting operation of establishing a form of government, so to speak. It was thoroughly American in the way it began. It was virtually a town meeting. Somebody called the gathering to order, and made a cheerful speech. Later it was understood that this was Mr. Fred I. Kent, a banker of New York. It was proposed that the meeting elect Mr. Theodore Hetzler as chairman of a permanent Committee to be appointed later. Mr. Hetzler was unanimously elected, though probably not one in a hundred of those present knew him. How many there were in this large room with galleries it would be hard to say. Some were seated at tables, most of them were standing. Fully half, I should say, were crowded in the large galleries overlooking the rest of the room. Mr. Hetzler rose and made a cheerful speech and called for suggestions from the floor. Many sensible suggestions were made. It proved that most of these had been anticipated by the group of men who had called the meeting into being. There was some criticism—criticism of the Government for not having the transports already on their way across the Atlantic; criticism of the Ambassador for not being present at the meeting, although no one suggested any way by which he could be there and at the For-



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eign Office settling important diplomatic questions at the same time. Some suggestions were evidently valuable chiefly as relieving the minds of those who made them. Then a request that written nominations for membership on the general committee and sub-committees be sent up to the chairman; finally, Mr. Oscar S. Straus was called upon to speak. He spoke, in substance, as follows:

Fellow-Emigrés, Exiles, Citizens: There is no occasion for alarm. Americans are safe everywhere. There will be a chance for everybody. Be calm. You will all be transported. Americans have least of all occasion to be alarmed. Our one concern is that this calamity be averted—the greatest that has menaced the world since civilization began. The men who began this organization have done well.

This word of reassurance and of indorsement from one whom every one trusted was a great source of confidence.

The next day headquarters were established at the Savoy Hotel, on the Strand, with a special entrance for Americans on Victoria Street. The great ballroom of the hotel was supplied with tables and chairs. Cards were distributed for registration. On each card were blank spaces for the name of the person registering, his foreign address, his home address in America; for the name of the steamship on which he had engaged return passage, and the proposed date of sailing; for a record of any loss of luggage; and for whatever additional information might be desirable. Signs were posted about this room and about rooms engaged on the floor above, indicating the various departments which the Committee had established. In one corner there was a post-office, where letters were received and mailed. In another corner the Sub-Committee on Transportation had its headquarters. There a member of the Committee was in constant attendance to answer questions. Occasionally he would stand on the table and make some such announcement as this: "First cabin reservation on the Campania, sailing August 15, for two ladies;" and immediately some one looking for such reservation would make application for these tickets. This was always the most crowded portion of the room. On one side there were bulletin boards where Americans could post notices of various sorts—inquiries after lost luggage, announcements of articles found, applications for transportation home in return for services as teacher or governess, and the like. Elsewhere in this room and the rooms above were headquarters for a Woman's Relief Committee, which gave assistance to destitute women, and arranged for lodgings for women in safe quarters; headquarters for the Diplomatic Committee, which was ready to answer questions concerning problems that involved international questions; headquarters for the Emergency Assistance Committee; for a committee to receive subscriptions to help defray expenses; for a committee that managed cable messages and cable transfers. After a day or two the Embassy established quarters for representatives who supplied stranded Americans with passports. The American Citizens' Committee was working in full co-operation with Ambassador Page. Before the week was out thousands of registration cards had been filled out and were filed in alphabetical order under a card index system, and a committee was always on hand ready to answer inquiries for people who were thought to be in London and who had registered. Other cards, filled out by the score and hundred, recorded inquiries for people who were believed to be on the Continent, and concerning whom some person might be able to furnish information. In brief, the headquarters of this American Committee took on all the appearance of the offices of a well-organized corporation. All the work that was involved in this organization was carried on by volunteers. The men who occupied responsible positions in this organization went to their work just as they would go to their offices at home, and kept office hours. The General Committee had regular meetings in a room reserved for that purpose, where problems were discussed and decisions made as if they were the board of directors of a great commercial concern.

The creation and management of this organization is a striking illustration of the way in which democracy meets emergencies. Ordinarily one would have expected the Embassy to undertake the task. As a matter of fact, however, an American Embassy has no facilities for doing what this organization did. Indeed, as was said at the time, whether the embassy of some other country might have attempted to do such work, no embassy of any country could have begun to do what this Committee did. Though democracy has its defects and sometimes seems inefficient, no people but a people democratically trained could have done what these Americans did in London. I can speak the

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more frankly as I had little to do with it. Indeed, volunteers were so numerous that, although I offered my services, there was for several days literally no work at which I could be set, and the only work that I found to do during the first week was to copy some names on cards. Every American in London had reason to be proud of the spirit of his country and of the American faculty for self-government which this Committee demonstrated.

Early in the second week the Committee established a daily paper. The fact that there was no newspaper man on the Committee that undertook the publishing of a paper did not deter anybody from the venture. A plan was drafted and the first issue made up by three men, two of whom were lawyers, and the third the secretary of one of New York's best-known public men. I doubt whether any newspaper in London was more thoroughly read than that one. The first column of the first page of the first issue was devoted to an editorial "Foreword," giving general advice. Two columns were devoted to general information—for example, a warning against bogus tickets and a notice that passports would not be necessary for embarkation on steamships. Then there followed a column of personal inquiries, which were continued on the next page. This newspaper contained also a report with regard to lost luggage; a schedule of the sailing of steamships, and other notices with reference to transportation; an official directory giving the names of the Committee-men and the sub-committee-men, and the addresses of the Embassy and the Consulate; and a whole page was given to a list of names registered the day before; and, under the title "Who's Where?" a list of names of people whose present whereabouts was sought. The expense of the publication was assumed, under the guise of a last-page advertisement, by Mr. Gordon Selfridge, the proprietor of a great London department store, who took this means of aiding the citizens of his native country.

Similar committees have been formed in other cities. I have learned from a fellow-member of The Outlook staff, Mr. Elbert F. Baldwin, who has been in Munich and is still in Europe, that in that city two committees were established, one of relief and one of information, and that he, like myself, had been helping to edit a daily paper for the benefit of stranded Americans.

In the crowd that thronged these rooms at the Savoy Hotel, London, from ten o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon one jostled against Western school-teachers who had been traveling with a party of tourists, the president of an American college, the treasurer of a great corporation, the well-known orchestra performer whose face is familiar to every concert-goer in New York, the executive secretary of an American charitable organization, a college classmate, a business acquaintance who has an office in the same office building with one's self, a fellow-townsman—one after the other. There were men there whose names were known all over the United States, and whose presence helped to inspire confidence. One of these I have already mentioned, Mr. Oscar S. Straus. Another was Dr. John H. Finley, head of the Educational Department of New York State. There were well-known bankers and business men, such as Mr. W. North Duane, who was indefatigable as secretary of the Committee and whose very presence there materially helped to give stability to the organization. It seems invidious to name any.[1]

To many of those who undertook responsibility in this organization the opportunity of doing something was undoubtedly a relief. Nothing could possibly have been harder for them than to remain passive at such a time. One young man had come abroad to get relief from a great sorrow that had fallen upon him, only to face the horror of this war. He found relief in being steadily occupied day by day as the head of one of the most important of the departments established by the Committee. Others found in this a gratification for their spirit of adventure; for there was adventure connected with it One evening I went with a friend to a hotel to carry some letters which an American had volunteered to take to Paris. This American I found was a fellow of eighteen years or so who was starting off to search for his mother and sister in France. When we called upon him to give him these letters, we found that he was engaged in learning from some girls French phrases which he might use on his journey. He was starting off in the greatest good spirits into France, the field of war,

[1] On another page is printed a picture of a group of the American Citizens' Committee. Others who served as members of the Committee but were not present when the picture was taken are James G. Cannon, Francis M. Wells, Lawrence A. Armour, Thomas J. Shanley, S. Stanwood Menken, Robert W. de Forest, Chandler P. Anderson, Harry E. Brittain.—THE EDITORS.

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with no trepidation in spite of the fact that he did not know the language of the country, and rather in evident enjoyment of the adventurous prospect.

Here too at the headquarters were gathered people who had had all sorts of experiences on the Continent. One young woman told me of being in Paris without money and without friends; a young man who had been in Germany told me of having had an Englishman who was traveling in the same railway compartment dragged over his knees by soldiers and carried off on the charge of being a spy; another, a friend, who was one of the most gifted of American composers, told me of his experience in going to Leipzig, where there had been an exhibition of the graphic arts which had been arranged by a hundred or more professors in German universities—a notable example of German scholarship—and of his inexpressible horror at the thought that these very men whose extraordinary mental ability had just been shown would in many cases be sent to war, the prey of rifle and cannon.

Mingled with such Americans as these were also Americans of another and less admirable type. One man, for instance, was insistent that the Government was not doing its duty unless it prevailed upon each of the belligerents to allow the enemy's merchant vessels to convey Americans across the water to their homes. He evidently was firmly convinced of the fact that it was only necessary to call the attention of Germany and France, of Austria, Russia, and England, to the supreme importance of his comfort in travel and the comfort of others like him to insure the suspension of the operations of war. A woman one day appeared at the Committee's headquarters demanding transportation home. When an opportunity was offered her of securing berths for herself and family on a specially chartered steamship, she indignantly rejected the proposition on the ground that she had planned to have five staterooms, and five staterooms she would have. I personally hope that she eventually returns by steerage. There are a great many people returning by steerage who do not need the experience, and she does need it. Such Americans, however, were very scarce. On the whole, the Americans that I saw in London, and I observed them by the hundreds, maintained by their conduct the proverbial reputation of Americans for good nature and practical sense.

Among those Americans who had come from Germany there were many who testified to the great service rendered by Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. I have already told, of my first-hand knowledge, of the foresight and efficiency of Ambassador Herrick in Paris.

I should like to add my personal testimony to the efficiency of the American Express Company at this critical time. During the three extra bank holidays, when all banks were closed, this Company's banking department remained open and was cashing its checks, while its credit was so good that hotels were also giving English money for its checks. There may have been other concerns that did equally well—I do not know.

To any in this country who have friends abroad at this time I should say: Allay your anxiety; if there is anything that you can do to help them and you think they need help, do it; it will be a service not only to them, but to the Government and to the many relief committees, who have their hands full. If, however, there is nothing that you can do, there is no reason why you should believe that nothing will be done. If your friends are in any large city, they are in company with others who are in the same predicament, and what I saw of Americans in a common predicament in London leads me to believe that they will show capacity for self-help and for mutual help. If you do not know where they are, you may be fairly sure that they are making their way to the nearest place of security. Fortunately, this country now has the friendship of every nation engaged in this war, and its good will is coveted. There is every reason why the quick passage home of every American in the zone of the war should be facilitated as far as possible. There are certain to be instances of hardship; but most Americans can take hardships with equanimity, in the expectation that some day they will look back upon their experience as worth having. In comparison with what the people of the nations at war are suffering, Americans in Europe are highly fortunate. One of the wonders of this war is the safety and comparative ease with which the great majority of travelers caught in the midst of the convulsion have escaped its dangers.

ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT.

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# THE CASE FOR GERMANY

## BY G. W. NASMYTH

*It was at the special request of a representative of The Outlook that Mr. Nasmyth wrote the following article presenting the German point of view. Mr. Nasmyth was one of the delegates to the Church Peace Congress, which was to have held its sessions at Constance, Germany, during the week beginning August 2. A member of the Outlook staff, Mr. Ernest Hamlin Abbott, was also a delegate to that Congress, but, as explained in his editorial correspondence, was unable to reach Constance before the outbreak of the war. Knowing that Mr. Nasmyth had spent several years in Germany, had learned during that time to know and appreciate the German people, was sympathetic with the German point of view, was an admirer of German achievements, and had grasped the feelings of Germans, particularly of the intellectual class of Germans, concerning this war, he asked Mr. Nasmyth to present this point of view in terms that would be plain to American readers. This request was made in London within a day or two after the declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain; but because of the delay in communication between England and the United States Mr. Nasmyth's article was received too late for publication in any issue before this. It seems to us to be the strongest and most persuasive statement of Germany's case that we have seen. Mr. Nasmyth has been enabled by his experience to understand the point of view of many nations. For some time he organized Cosmopolitan Clubs in foreign universities, and for a while was the head of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs in this country, which comprises clubs in many colleges and universities composed of students of different nationalities. He is now director of the International Students' Bureau of the World's Peace Foundation. Inasmuch as the Foundation is avoiding all appearance of partisanship, it should be distinctly understood that Mr. Nasmyth in this article is expressing his personal view and understanding of the German spirit and is not speaking officially for the Foundation. Most of the statements in defense of Germany have been written from the point of view of the militarists. The distinctive characteristic of this article is that it is a defense of Germany written from the point of view of an anti-militarist and an active leader in the peace movement.—THE EDITORS.*

IT is clear that, if we are to form a just opinion of the issues involved in the European struggle, we must try to realize the point of view of both parties. It is possible that America will be called upon to play the rôle of mediator at the end of the conflict, and, if a permanent peace is to be established, it will be America's duty to see that no humiliating or crushing terms are imposed upon the side which suffers defeat. At present the people of the United States are getting practically all their news of the European war through English sources. It seems worth while for us to make a special effort to realize the German point of view in the struggle, and I shall attempt to put the essential facts of the case as I gathered them from close association with leading Germans during three years of study in the German universities. It is unquestionable that 67,000,000 German people sincerely believe that they are in the right in this matter, and if at the end of the war Germany should be crushed and the German people "stamped into the mud," as one of her historians expressed the conditions of a hundred years ago, no real peace could be established, but only a breathing-spell until Europe could gather its forces for another Armageddon.

The one factor which seems to be forgotten in the conflict is Russia, and this promises to be the most important of all. Long after England, France, and Germany are weary of the fruitless struggle Russia will still be gathering her forces and throwing millions of peasants into the theater of war. An agricultural country, with almost no foreign commerce or highly organized industries to be destroyed, Russia can keep up the war for months after the highly organized



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nations of western Europe have been compelled to yield to the pressure of economic forces.

"For Germany it is the struggle of Western civilization against Russian barbarism; the conflict between enlightened Europe and the half-Oriental Slavic powers of darkness was inevitable," said Professor Rudolf Eucken at Jena University on the day that the Russian order for a general mobilization put an end to the Kaiser's efforts to maintain peace; and this is the keynote of the public opinion of educated Germany. The recent law for the reorganization of the Russian army and navy, the calling of 600,000 additional soldiers to the Russian colors next fall, was considered throughout Germany as the preparation for the coming attack on Germany by Russia. Since the conflict was inevitable, according to the German point of view, the German nation must prepare herself for the inevitable and, instead of waiting with resignation for her fate, must gather together all her power and go out and meet the foe without giving it time to concentrate its overwhelming forces.

The tragedy of the conflict, from the German point of view, is that Europe, instead of realizing that Germany is fighting the battle of civilization against barbarism, is uniting to crush the last obstacle to the Slavic advance. But yesterday England was preaching that the standing menace of the Western World was Russia, with its 170,000,000 of semi-barbaric people, of whom seven-eighths cannot read or write, governed on absolutist methods by a reactionary bureaucracy which is frankly militaristic. Although a Russian soldier has never set foot upon English shores, England has fought one great war to stop the progress of this nation, to check her march towards English possessions. But it is not in a distant possession that she threatens Germany; it is on her own soil.

"Allied with this Slavic power on our eastern frontier," says the educated German, "we have an enemy on our west, from whom we have suffered as no other civilized people have suffered at the hands of enemies. You know the story of the wars of Napoleon, of the invasions of Louis XIV, who cut off with the sword German-speaking Alsace and Lorraine from the German body, of the Thirty Years' War, and all the rest of them; how our cities have been destroyed by the invader, mainly by the French and the Russian, or his hirelings and allies. You know how they ravaged our country again and again, and actually, literally, cut our population in half, stamped it into the mud. Try to get the perspective. Picture a score of your finest cities wiped out, not merely that the houses were destroyed, but that every man, woman, and child within those places had perished, and this in not some distant past, but so near to you that your great-grandfather could have told you the story, having got it from the mouths of those who witnessed it.

"Of course you cannot conceive, no man can conceive, what the destruction of ten million human beings means. Yet by that number of beings was the population of Germany decreased during these wars. A state as populous as England when Queen Victoria came to the throne was in one war reduced to the population of Holland. What has any civilized country to compare with this, to set beside it? When, indeed, has any civilized nation had to watch vast uncounted multitudes of its women and children driven forth homeless, their corpses massed in the country roads, with grass in their mouths, the only food the invader had left? And these same invaders, who have poured in devastating floods over our land to-day, boast that again they will invade us if and when they can. I say boast. Can you find me one French public man who will say that France should abandon the hope of attacking us? It is their declared, their overt policy.

"So that is our situation: on our right and on our left enemies from whom we have suffered as no other civilized country has suffered in modern times. The history of both is a history of conquest—in one case passionate, insatiable conquest—whose ambitions England and Germany have had to resist shoulder to shoulder in the past, and that Power which was the enemy of England for centuries makes no secret of its intention to renew the aggression upon us when it can. It is in the creed and blood of Frenchmen that they will attack us at the first opportunity. Oh, yes, we are a military people. Do you wonder? But we have fought on our own soil, or returned to it as soon as the invader was repulsed."

The facts in the history of the crisis leading to the present conflict which are given in the official documents should be more widely known if the position of Germany is to be understood. The documents show that the German Emperor, by threatening to tear up

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the Treaty of Alliance with Austria, compelled Austria to reopen diplomatic relations with Russia after they had been broken off, and to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards Russia's demands. The negotiations between Russia and Austria had practically reached an agreement, on the basis that Servia should render satisfaction to Austria, without, however, sacrificing her autonomy or endangering her independence. Then, like a bolt out of the blue sky, came the Russian order for a general mobilization, producing such a panic in Germany that the Kaiser was compelled to surrender the control of affairs to the military leaders. And now Germany is fighting the battle for European civilization, not only against the oncoming Slavic tide, but against the other countries of Europe, blindly allied with the greatest peril.

The great issue of the conflict, which will become clearer to the outside world as events proceed, is whether the civilization of western Europe shall continue to exist or whether Germany, the last obstacle to the Slav advance, is to be crushed and the German leadership in education, science, and social organization is to be replaced by the dominance in Europe of Russia, with its mediæval social conditions, with its autocratic Government at the head of 200,000,000 ignorant and superstitious Slavs, with its Tartars and Cossacks. This is the choice which Europe and the world must make, and this issue the great conflict will decide.

*This article will be followed next week by one on "Germany's Struggle for Existence," by H. C. G. von Jagemann, Professor of German Philology in Harvard University.—*THE EDITORS.

# WAR NOTES

Thousands of starving actors and actresses in Paris are being given two meals a day by the French theatrical societies. The war has closed every theater in Paris.

War is evidently a good crime cure. Since August 2, when the French began to mobilize, there has not been one case of burglary reported in Paris.

The British War Office and the British Football Association are considering the enlistment of the seven thousand football players who belong to the Association. It is believed that charges by them on the battlefield would help their country more than their rushes up and down the football field.

Boy Scouts and school-children are helping greatly in getting in the harvests of Switzerland. The Germans have ordered the men of Belgium to aid in getting in the crops of Germany, it is reported, and many Belgians have fled to Holland to avoid this service.

American moving-picture men who were abroad when the war began have lost many thousand feet of expensive film. Camera men have been looked upon with such suspicion in the war zone that most "movie" photographers have been only too glad to get away alive, leaving films and machines behind.

According to the latest reports of the Census Bureau, there are 9,865,479 persons now living in the United States who were born in the countries at war. About one million and a half of these are men more than twenty-one years of age, most of them liable for military duty.

The view of England's duty in this war held by the military correspondent of the London "Times" is to "keep our wicket up while Russia makes the runs."

A number of big Massachusetts textile mills have shut down for one month because of inability to get materials from Europe.

It has been a case of "walk right in, turn around, and walk right out again," for American correspondents who chose Belgium for the scene of their efforts. Many of them have been unable to get any "stories" in Belgium, and those that did get them in most cases were obliged to go to London to send them out.

On account of the war the rule of the Red Cross Society of Russia refusing admittance to Jewish doctors and nurses has been indefinitely suspended.

The payment of the forty-million-dollar war tax levied upon Brussels by Germany has been guaranteed by the four richest men in Belgium, according to a despatch to the London "Daily Express." These men are Ernest Solvay, the "Alkali King;" Baron Lambert, who represents the Rothschilds in Belgium; Baron Empain, a railway magnate; and M. Waroque, who owns many mines.

Uhlans, who looted the town cash box at Alost, Flanders, left a tip for the local police and an I O U reading, "Received for Emperor Wilhelm II."

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## THE TALISMAN

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

What is Fortune, what is Fame?
Futile gold and phantom name,
Riches buried in a cave,
Glory written on a grave.

What is Friendship? Something deep
That the heart can spend and keep:
Wealth that greatens while we give,
Praise that heartens us to live.

Come, my friend, and let us prove
Life's true talisman is love!
By this charm we shall elude
Poverty and solitude.

The Hague, 1914.

## TO THEODORA, WITH THE POET'S NARCISSUS

BY MARY LAWSON

Sweet maid, the passion of the rose
I lay not at your feet;
The coolest flower that springtide knows
I deem a gift more meet.

A flower whose virgin whiteness glows
Adown the path we trace,
While yet the naked hawthorn throws
Prophetic shadow-lace.

A flower whose fragrant whispers say
That tender constancy
And truth and honor far outweigh
All passion's ecstasy.

Sweet maid, I pray thee, have no fear
To wear my April flowers;
And haply, when fair June is here,
The rose, too, shall be ours!

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# THE INCOMPATIBLES

## BY CALEB GOODIN

IT has been said that the insurrecto spirit of the Tondo district in Manila is due to Moro blood. Legaspi, the founder of Spanish Manila, discovered the Mohammedans already in control there when he arrived in 1570. A similar persistence of race traits is found among the Macabebes of Pampanga, who are said to be the descendants of Chinese pirates who were stranded there in the early seventeenth century. At any rate, the Macabebes have been great soldiers and have felt sufficiently different from the other Filipinos to remain loyal to the existing government even in Spanish times.

When the first Filipino soldiers were asked to join Uncle Sam's army under the name of Scouts back in 1900, the Macabebes were the first to enlist and made the best record for bravery. At Bajonam, where the Moro pirate Dato Sandi made his last stand in the crater of a volcano, it was the Macabebes who led the charge up the mountain-side, and it was they who first plunged over the edge into that seething mass of frenzied, fanatical Mohammedans, where it was kill or be killed, and where even the women and children fought like wildcats.

In this guerrilla warfare of the Moro country the Macabebes showed such bravery that the entire company were awarded medals, and many of them were raised to the rank of commissioned officers, a rank never before given to Filipinos. Since they were mustered out in 1907 they have met every year on Christmas Day in the great *sala* at Capitan Juan's to celebrate the anniversary of the last grand charge at Mount Apo, where they lost half their number, but proved that, man for man, they were the equal of any Moro.

At the close of this banquet Lieutenant Tomas always stood up and described how, sword in hand, Major Felipe led them up the mountain-side; how he was first on the earthworks to cut down the Crescent flag with his own hand and trample it in the dirt; how a giant Moro cut him down with a barong and dragged him into the trenches, while the rest of the Macabebes were driven back with the loss of fifty men; how the Macabebes refused to sleep till Capitan Luna, succeeding to Major Felipe's command, led them through the jungle in the middle of the night and routed the Moros from their beds; and how they searched for Major Felipe, but could not find him. Then the old veterans would rise to their feet and drink with great solemnity to the memory of Major Felipe, the hero of Mount Apo.

Dato Boda was the son of the Sultan of Tawiji, on the Tawi Tawi Islands, between Jolo and Borneo, where the pirates live offshore in houses reared above the shallow water, making a prehistoric Venice in which the little brown-thatched huts perched on their slender pilings look like Cubist cranes asleep on their fishing-grounds. It was through these Tawi Tawi Islands that the first Mohammedans made their way into the Philippines in the early fifteenth century. Dato Boda was a young man of military training who desired to know the ways of the wonderful Occident, but he was a Mohammedan to the core, nevertheless. The old Sultan had sent him on a tour of the world to see the great armies of Germany and France, the great navy of England, and the industries of America. Arriving in Manila, on his way home in December, 1913, he stopped over to visit his father's friend Colonel Border.

The Colonel was a big, warm-hearted soldier of irresistible personality, the type of American that has won the admiration of the entire Orient. When he opened his mail at headquarters and found an invitation for himself and a companion to attend the annual reunion of the Macabebes, he slapped the crusty old Major on the back, exclaiming, "I'm going to take Dato Boda!"

"Take Dato Boda where?" grunted the Major.

"To the Macabebe reunion—"

"To the Macabebe reunion! You're a fool! Might as well take a nigger to a Ben Tillman reception! Oh, well, you always was a fool about these googoos," and the Major walked away with a very disgusted look on his face.

But the Colonel was not discouraged. He was immensely popular with both Moros and Filipinos, and since they both liked him so well he could not see how they could hate each other very much. On giving the invita-



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tion to Dato Boda, the latter bowed courteously and said, "The honor is very great, Colonel."

On hearing of Dato Boda's coming the Macabebes frowned and shook their heads sorrowfully. "But," interposed Capitan Juan, who had seen three years' service against the Moros of Tawi Tawi, "Boda is part Christian. Why shouldn't the Colonel bring him? His mother was a Spanish lady captured by the pirates in the raid of Calivo in '83. She was a delicate woman for a Sultan's harem. When Boda was born, the old Sultan took him away from her until she promised not to teach him Christianity. And later, when some spiteful old hag told the Sultan that Boda's mother still prayed to the Virgin, she was torn from her boy and sent to a harem in Borneo. For his mother's sake we should welcome Dato Boda."

On Christmas Day the old warriors gathered round the long table at Capitan Juan's. The windows were open, and to the westward the rice-fields, loaded with ripened grain, were swaying in the northeast monsoon. Beyond the rice-fields the Zambales Mountains loomed up in the blue distance, not so high as those of the Moro country, but high and rugged enough to suggest the scenes of bygone days when the Macabebes climbed the lofty Catabato Range and defeated the followers of Mohammed at their last stand on the slopes of Mount Apo. Major Luna, the hero of Bajonam, and successor to Major Felipe, sat at the head of the table. Colonel Border, of the illustrious Fifth Cavalry, was at the other end, and Dato Boda, wearing a red fez, sat at his right. All were in the brown uniform of the United States Scouts except the Colonel, who wore the blue uniform of the regulars, with a Foreign Service pin three inches long and his left breast gleaming with medals.

Valenciana and venison, bantalaan, obud, and mangoes were piled on the plates in rapid succession by stalwart servers of dignified mien, each with a badge of honor on his breast, and dressed, like the guests, in the brown uniform of the Scouts. These were the few remaining privates of the company of Macabebes. None but heroes could be present at this celebration, even among the servants. The glasses were kept filled with purple tinto, and as the banquet progressed the laconic warriors gradually loosened their tongues and began to talk.

"Dato Boda should tell us about the great armies he has seen in Europe," suggested the voluble little bugler. Dato Boda was visibly embarrassed. Filipino men, unlike their women, are poor conversationalists, even though they are much given to oratory of the stump-speech variety. It is only in the most democratic civilizations that conversation supersedes speeches at public banquets.

"It is only by arguing with him on a point of military organization that you can get him to tell you what he has seen," volunteered the Colonel, smiling approvingly on his protégé.

"They say the Moro Scouts made a brave stand at Jolo last year," said Lieutenant Tomas, returning to the attack on Dato Boda's silence.

"Yes, they are fine soldiers; braver even than the Moros of the jungle," he replied, forgetting his embarrassment in his enthusiasm for his own comrades—he had been a Moro Scout himself.

"But they have to call in the Macabebes when real fighting begins," whispered Sergeant Unson to Marcos, the little bugler.

"Yes, and the *juramentados* have all Jolo scared to death this minute, in spite of the 'brave' Moro Scouts," whispered back the little bugler.

A *juramentado* is a Moro who has sworn to kill Christians on sight. He is a religious fanatic, but it is generally supposed that this fanaticism is largely under the control of the Datos; leastwise they tell a story down in Zamboanga of an epidemic of *juramentados* that the Dato claimed to be unable to stop. A few days later a troop of American cavalrymen ran amuck and practically cleaned out the town in which the Dato lived. The old Dato came running to the Colonel's quarters crying, "*Commandante! Commandante!* The soldiers are killing my people!"

The Colonel shrugged his shoulders helplessly, "What can I do?" he said, with eyebrows lifted. "I cannot stop them. They have gone *juramentado*."

There were no more *juramentados* in that section of Moroland.

The eating over, the glasses were refilled and the Major called on Colonel Border for a speech. The Colonel rose slowly from his chair, his six feet two inches of bone and muscle looming above the table like a giant in comparison with the short brown men beside him; but noble deeds make all men of equal stature. "Boys," he began, "I cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate the

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honor of being present on this occasion. It is a great pleasure to know that the brave deeds of Major Felipe are so appropriately remembered. It is a double pleasure to know that his memory is the occasion for the meeting of so many noble men. 'To the memory of the dead heroes of Mount Apo!'" All drained their glasses with great solemnity.

"I feel it a great privilege," he continued, "to be able to bring as my guest the renowned Dato Boda, one of the noblest of Moros, and one who is with us, not against us, in our attempt to establish peace and happiness in the southern islands."

"Brother Filipinos," interrupted Dato Boda, "it is the custom of my people not to take off the fez in the presence of Christians. But in this common cause we are full brothers. With bared head I join you in drinking to the Americans." Every glass was emptied with fervor.

"Long live Dato Boda!" cried Capitan Juan, and all glasses were raised again.

At that moment the door opened and a man on a litter was carried into the room. "What means this intrusion?" demanded Major Luna. The waiters advanced angrily to order the supposed beggar from the room, but stopped when they saw his face. "Well! Speak up! We can't stand here all day waiting for you to get out," snapped the Major, testily.

"This man hired us to bring him here. He said he was a Macabebe. He calls himself Felipe—Major Felipe."

"Major Felipe?" gasped the Macabebes in chorus, turning to look at the man in the litter. "I think that's what he called himself," mumbled the head carrier, half scared by the commotion his words had caused.

"Be seated, gentlemen," said Major Luna, going to the litter to look at the man. "He couldn't have meant our Felipe. Why, man, I saw Major Felipe cut wide open before my very eyes at Mount Apo! We lost fifty men there, and never one returned. That was five years ago!" As the carrier stepped aside, letting the light shine full on the man's face, Major Luna gave a start. A terrible scar ran from the man's left forehead clear across his right eye and cheek. His one good eye was closed, and his face was furrowed deeply with lines of pain. What might once have been a noble brow was now misshapen and inflamed.

The Macabebes slowly gathered round the litter. The man stirred. His left eye opened and scanned the men in brown uniform. A weak smile spread over his face, then he swooned away. "Call the doctor!" ordered the Major, taking the man's bony hand and rubbing it. Colonel Border and Dato Boda joined the group around the litter. Some cold water and brandy revived the man again, and his face lighted up as though he saw a vision. "Macabebes!" he whispered, so softly that only the Major could hear him.

"Are you Major Felipe?" asked Major Luna.

"Yes—I—am—Felipe."

Murmurs against the Moros arose among the Macabebes. Dato Boda stiffened. He put on his red fez and stood erect, head back, eyes looking straight to the front. But as he placed the fez on his head the red caught the eye of the man in the litter. With a horrible scream, the man threw his arms over his head as though to ward off a blow, and shook from head to foot in abject terror.

Dato Boda's nose curled in a sneer, and he said something as though talking to himself. The little bugler just in front of him thought he said, "Coward!"

"Come," said Colonel Border, touching the haughty Moslem on the arm. "We will go now." The two men walked from the room, the Colonel with a troubled look on his face, the Moro as stiff as an automaton, head back, nose curled, eyes straight to the front.

The Macabebes were impassive but for a hint of fire in their eyes. Major Luna knelt beside the litter and took the man partly in his arms. "Don't be afraid, Felipe. Don't be afraid. The Moros have gone and your Macabebes are here." The Major was not convinced as to the man's identity, but he had sympathy for any one who hated a Moro.

The man ceased shaking under the reassuring words of Major Luna, and some more brandy gave him strength. When he took his hands from his face, his eyes had a haunted look as he searched the crowd for a red fez. Seeing none, the smile returned, but every moment or two he put his hand to his forehead, and his face was all twisted with pain. "Tell us where you come from," entreated Major Luna.

With the frown of pain still on his forehead the man began to talk; weakly at first, but gaining in strength as the excitement of the

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narrative stimulated him to superhuman effort. "Comrades, you know the charge at Mount Apo." The Macabebes jumped as from an electric shock, then looked at him more intently. "When I reached the earthworks, I tore their yellow flag from its place and called for you to come on. Then all was dark. See! They cut me here with a barong." He put his hand on the terrible scar that ran across forehead, eye, and cheek. The eyeball had been cut open.

"I awoke with an awful pain shooting through my right eye. A Moro girl was nursing me and she spoke to me. With my left eye I could see that her face was kindly, but I could not understand her words. The Moros knew who I was, and looked at me with respect, but soon the Dato came and told me I must be a Mohammedan. The priests came every day to read from the Koran, but I would not listen."

The sun had gone down behind the Zambales Mountains, dull and red. The sickly glare reflected from a salmon sky gave the objects in the *sala* a pale, ghostlike hue, and a feverish light began to shine in the man's eye. "One day I thought they were not looking; so I began to run. A guard soon blocked the path, and then Dato Alim came running up in an awful rage. 'You will not escape again, you dog of a Christian!' The men held me down while he chopped off my feet with a bolo."

"Oh!" groaned the listening Macabebes, their lips hideously pale in the fading light. The little bugler threw back the sheet that covered the man's legs, then fainted, falling across the litter. The man's feet were chopped off above the ankles, and his knees were scabbed and swollen as though he had been walking on them. The Macabebes turned to the table and drank gin like water, while the little bugler was carried from the room.

"Go on!" pleaded Major Luna.

"The little Moro girl nursed me back to life again, but the priests kept coming every day." His voice began to grow weak. "They put spies around my room. They heard me pray to the Saviour. Dato Alim came again; he would make me forget my Saviour! He struck me on the forehead many times with a little iron ball. Here in this hollow place. I became unconscious. Each day he struck me again in this same place."

The look of a beaten, cringing man came over his face. He threw his arms over his head to ward off an imaginary blow, and seemed to lose his senses. "Please, Dato Alim, do not strike to-day! Oh, oh! in the name of Allah, do not strike to-day!"

The Macabebes cursed out loud. Then the man seemed to regain his senses. A smile hovered weakly around his mouth, but the fire in his eye had faded. His lips moved. "Comrades!" came the whisper. At that his muscles relaxed, his eyes closed, and a slight quiver ran through his wasted body. The Macabebes bowed their heads as though in submission to a divine Providence, but the last rays of the twilight saw their faces set in hard lines of hatred.

As the Macabebes stood with bowed heads in the twilight gloom, one of the privates who had helped carry the little bugler from the room entered from the kitchen, crossed the floor quickly but silently, and touched Major Luna on the shoulder. "Marcos has gone to kill the Moro," he said.

Not a word was uttered, not a movement made, for almost a minute; then old Capitan Juan seemed to wake up. "Major! Dato Boda is our guest. He must not be attacked here." Major Luna remained hesitatingly on his knees by the litter for a moment, and rose to his feet. "You are right, Capitan. We must stop Marcos."

The moon was obscured by a cloud as the officers approached the bulky outline of the Vargas House, which overhung the street like a cavern. Before they could call to Colonel Border, whom they knew to be somewhere inside, they saw a figure dart across the balcony and strike a figure in a square cap that was sitting there smoking. The cigar tumbled to the floor and the figure that was struck jumped to its feet, stood proudly erect a moment facing toward Mecca, and then fell full length on the balcony floor.

The two Macabebes ran up the stairs and out onto the balcony. A stream of moonlight at the far end near the railing revealed three statue-like figures as though in a spot-light scene at a drama. The Moro lay at full length on the floor, the red fez still on his head, and a knife handle sticking out of his back ridiculously. Colonel Border's massive figure was kneeling beside the corpse, and he was looking tragically at the little bugler who stood stiffly to one side in an awkward position, gazing blankly at the victim of his revenge. Colonel Border was speaking. "Oh, Marcos! You—you—why did you kill him?"

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Then he buried his face in his hands and groaned in anguish, "Oh, what can I do? What can I say to the Sultan?"

Since the dawn of Philippine history the Moro pirates have raided the towns of the Christian Filipinos and carried their wives and daughters off into slavery, torture, and spoliation. Politicians talk of Philippine unity, and of one legislature for all Filipinos, but the Macabebes know better than that. They would give the Mohammedan dogs laws of lead that they could understand. The Spanish friars conquered all of South America and seven million pagan Filipinos, but in three centuries of unremitting labor they never made a dent in Moro solidarity. The American soldiers have been fighting, persuading, educating, in Moroland for almost a decade and a half, but the sentinels must still keep watch for *juramentados* in Jolo; the fighting still goes on in the hinterland, and the pirates of Tawi Tawi are still unsubdued.

# SALLY DOUBLE

## A SERMON FOR CHILDREN

## BY THE REV. HENRY S. COFFIN

"He is beside himself."—Mark iii. 21.

HAVE you ever met Sally Double? No, she isn't a twin, although you might think so from her name; but there are two Sallys. When you meet Sally, you have a strange feeling that there is another Sally around the corner listening to the conversation; and the other Sally is always a great deal more interested in what Sally is saying to you than in what you are saying to Sally.

Sally is bright, and very entertaining. One of her mother's friends remarked the other day: "Sally Double is one of the cleverest girls I know; but what a pity it is that she knows it!" How do you suppose that Sally found out that she was clever? It was that second Sally, whom we never see, who eavesdropped on the Sally we know, and whispered to her: "Sally, you're a wonder!"

Whenever Sally does anything, she appears to think that somebody is looking at her. She is really looking at herself. She divides herself, and puts a Sally Number Two in the audience to watch Sally Number One; and sometimes you think you can hear very loud hand-clapping. That's Number Two applauding Number One; Sally is very pleased with herself.

Sally doesn't have a very good time when she plays; she doesn't put her whole heart into the game; she keeps wondering whether she is enjoying herself or not. Some of her feelings are always busy feeling how the rest of her feelings feel; so she does not feel all the pleasure other boys and girls get out of the game.

She is a pretty girl, but you do not find her as attractive as you think she ought to be. She takes a long look at herself in the glass before she leaves her room in the morning, and, although she is far away from the mirror now, she has not forgotten what she saw there. People who think about their looks always spoil them. I overheard a lady say that Sally was self-conscious. Her little brother told her that she was stuck on herself. The glue must be the "Vanity Brand," I think, and Sally is a good advertisement for its ability to stick tight, for she never becomes unstuck. She is fastened to herself all the time.

One of her small brother's friends remarked that he did not think that she had a great deal to be stuck on. And he was quite right. Nobody has a very large self who thinks about himself. You know how the Bible describes an idiot; it says, "He is beside himself." We say, "He isn't himself." Sally Double is seldom herself; she is "beside herself." It is not surprising that she does not do as well as she might; only half of her tries to do it, the other half looks on. If only all that is in Sally Number Two could be kept in Sally Number One!

How often the Bible tells us that Jesus made people "whole"! God does not want fractions but units, whole men and women, boys and girls. And the way Jesus made people "whole" was to tell them of their Father who watches them, thinks of them, loves them. They need never look at themselves, because God's eyes are on them. They need never applaud themselves; God will give them all the praise they ought to have. No one needs to be beside himself, because God is always beside every one of us.

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# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

A WEEKLY ARTICLE BY THEODORE H. PRICE

## THE COTTON SURPLUS AND THE U. S. TREASURY
## HOW THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED

FOR the second time in the history of the United States the cotton crop has become a politico-economic issue of the first magnitude. The Southern monopoly of cotton production and the belief that it could not be maintained without slavery led to secession and the war of the Confederacy. To-day it is a National question as to whether the Government should or should not do anything that will directly or indirectly sustain the price of cotton until the almost entirely arrested export demand for the article revives. Most people realize the importance of the subject, but are without an accurate knowledge of the facts in regard to it.

The twelve so-called Cotton States now produce annually about fifteen million bales of cotton, which, with the by-products derived from cottonseed, are worth about one billion dollars. About forty per cent of this production is consumed in the United States, and the remainder has hitherto been exported. Cotton is peculiar in that it is the only crop of importance all of which is sold by those who produce it. Only seventeen per cent of the corn crop, for instance, "leaves the farms;" the balance is consumed or fed to stock by those who produce it. Cotton, therefore, generates directly an enormous commerce and provides a medium of exchange that almost entirely takes the place of gold in the settlement of our inter-State and international balances. The late William B. Dana, for many years editor of the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," once said that cotton, being practically imperishable and always convertible, possessed more of the attributes of a legal tender than anything produced by human labor except gold. That it does take the place of gold in the settlement of American indebtedness to Europe is shown by the following summary of our entire foreign trade for the past five years.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

| Fiscal year ending June 30. | Merchandise Imported. | Merchandise Exported. | Balance in favor U. S. | Net value gold and silver. Imported. | Net value gold and silver. Exported. | Total net balance in favor U. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | $1,893,925,657 | $2,364,579,148 | $470,653,491 | | $70,138,289 | $540,791,780 |
| 1913 | 1,813,008,234 | 2,465,884,149 | 652,875,915 | | 38,914,392 | 691,790,307 |
| 1912 | 1,653,264,934 | 2,204,322,409 | 551,057,475 | | 26,232,294 | 577,289,769 |
| 1911 | 1,527,226,105 | 2,049,320,199 | 522,094,094 | $32,284,651 | | 489,809,443 |
| 1910 | 1,556,947,430 | 1,744,984,720 | 188,037,290 | | 85,292,977 | 273,330,367 |
| Total | $8,444,372,360 | $10,829,090,625 | $2,384,718,265 | | $188,293,301 | Net $2,573,011,666 |
| Average | 1,688,874,472 | 2,165,818,125 | 476,943,653 | | 37,658,660 | 514,602,333 |
| Total value raw cotton exported | | | | | | $2,759,447,880 |
| Average value raw cotton exported | | | | | | 551,889,576 |

NOTE.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, total exports included the following classes of materials, the value of which was in excess of $50,000,000: Cotton (including manufactured cotton goods valued at $28,844,627), $639,319,928; wheat and wheat flour, $142,407,631; cattle, meat, and dairy products, $132,926,979; iron and steel—manufactures of, $106,559,621; copper—manufactures of, $144,895,519; oils, $144,708,447; tobacco and manufactures of, $60,445,440; wood manufactures—timber and lumber, $66,953,878; coal, $59,921,013. Total, $1,498,138,456.

The foregoing figures will make clear the following important facts not generally understood:

1. That during the past five years a total foreign trade of over nineteen billions of dollars has been "cleared" by the shipment back and forth of only $220,577,952 worth of gold and silver; which means that hardly more than one per cent of the balances arising from this enormous commerce have been settled in cash or bullion.



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2. That during the same five years the trade balance in favor of the United States (including gold and silver) aggregates..... $2,573,011,666
and that during the same period the total value of raw cotton exported was..... 2,759,447,880

3. That for the past five years the average *annual* balance of trade in favor of the United States (including gold and silver) has been..... 514,602,333
and that the average value of the raw cotton exported has been... 551,889,576

The sequence of these statements will make it plain that our annual payments in merchandise, gold, and silver to foreign countries exceed their payments to us in kind by..... $514,602,333
and that since the value of our cotton exports exceeds this sum it is accurate to say that "our debts are paid in cotton."

These who have studied the subject closely estimate that this annual balance in our favor of, say..... $500,000,000
is applied to the liquidation of the following debits:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest at five per cent in a principal of $4,000,000,000, being the normal value of American stocks, bonds, and other evidences of American debt held abroad..... | $200,000,000 | |
| Spent in Europe annually by Americans resident or traveling abroad..... | 100,000,000 | |
| Remitted out of their earnings by Europeans resident in America.. | 100,000,000 | |
| Insurance and freights | 100,000,000 | $500,000,000 |

These figures are of course conjectural, but it is evident that, if any of the items are underestimated, American indebtedness abroad unpaid must be increased by the amount of such underestimate, for our *payments* cannot exceed the net balance of trade in our favor, known and ascertained to be about $500,000,000 a year.

In the present situation it is undoubtedly true that our accrued indebtedness payable abroad is largely in excess of the amount normally due in current account, for it has been enormously increased by European resales in the United States of American securities held for investment and by the maturity of many short-time American obligations owned abroad and now due or shortly to become due.

The amount already owing and unpaid to Europe on account of the indebtedness thus arising is estimated at about $300,000,000, and our Stock Exchanges are being kept closed that Europe may be estopped from increasing this debt by further resales in the United States of the $4,000,000,000 of American securities assumed to be still held abroad. They are the only securities left for which there is a possible market, and the war need of gold is so great that their resale at very low prices is altogether likely if the markets are reopened.

In that case we should either have to denude ourselves entirely of gold in order to pay, or declare a moratorium in regard to foreign debts, as most other countries have done. If, however, Europe can be prevented from increasing the amount of American indebtedness upon which she is entitled to demand immediate payment, it is not impossible that her need of food will compel her acceptance of our cereal crops at prices which will liquidate a substantial portion of the amount now due, and that later on the balance due or to become due can be paid in cotton, which, next to wheat and corn, is the commodity that she will be the most in need of. If, however, in the interval, as a result of the congestion in the cotton market, the value of that article, as measured in terms of gold, shall be cut in half, it is perfectly evident that our debt-paying power would be reduced by fifty per cent, and our National solvency to that extent impaired.

It is plain, therefore, that the price of cotton is a matter of concern to the Nation at large as well as to those who are engaged in its production or manufacture, and it was in view of the broader and National importance of the question that the Secretary of the Treasury called into conference with him at Washington, August 24, one hundred representative Northern and Southern business men who, as producers, manufacturers, merchants, or bankers, were presumed to be qualified to advise upon the subject.

As the Southern men present were in numerical preponderance, it was agreed that tobacco and naval stores should also be considered, it being evident that any serious impairment in their value would jeopardize the financial strength of the section where the

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cotton is produced and upon which the burden of maintaining its price would chiefly fall.

The Secretary of the Treasury presided at the conference, and the entire Federal Reserve Board, as well as the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of Agriculture, were in attendance most of the time.

The problem before the gathering was how to avoid any unnecessary impairment of our debt-paying power as a Nation and the financial prostration of the South without involving the Government in an effort to support the price of any commodity by purchase, guarantee, or "valorization," which is the word that was coined to describe the futile attempt of Brazil to support the price of coffee by buying up the surplus supply.

At first there was a somewhat clamorous demand that the United States should buy up and hold the prospective excess of the cotton crop, but Mr. McAdoo promptly made it clear that no such proposition would be entertained, and thereafter the discussion was confined to devising methods which would enable the South to help itself, and so help the Nation.

After a two days' session of the Conference, the Secretary of the Treasury made an announcement reading in part as follows:

> Among the eligible securities to be used as a basis for the issue of currency I have decided to accept from National banks, through their respective National Currency Associations, notes, secured by warehouse receipts, for cotton or tobacco, and having not more than four months to run, at seventy-five per cent of their face value.

In this statement Mr. McAdoo expressed the opinion that

> This plan ought to enable the farmers to pick and market the cotton crop if the bankers, merchants, and cotton manufacturers will co-operate with each other and with the farmers, and will avail of the relief offered by the Treasury within reasonable limits.

The Secretary's announcement that he would accept warehouse receipts for cotton and tobacco as a basis for the issuance of emergency currency was followed by the publication of the report of a committee of Northern and Southern men appointed by him from among those present at the conference.

On this Committee the producers and manufacturers of cotton and tobacco were represented as well as the bankers, merchants, railways, and warehousemen who finance and handle these two great staples.

Mr. W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, and Messrs. Brand and Carver, of the Agricultural Department, were designated to act in advisory co-operation with the Committee on behalf of the Treasury Department.

The report of this Committee, which was signed by Royal A. Ferris, of Texas; S. T. Morgan, of Virginia; W. B. Thompson, of Louisiana; J. O. Thompson, of Alabama; D. Y. Cooper, of North Carolina; Lewis W. Parker and R. G. Rhett, of South Carolina; G. Gunby Jordan, of Georgia; Wm. Elliott and B. L. Mallory, of Tennessee; F. G. Ewing, of Kentucky; Richard H. Edmonds, of Maryland, and Henry Walters and Theodore H. Price, of New York, contained among others the following important recommendations:

> That it is the sense of the Committee that cotton, tobacco, and naval stores should be marketed as deliberately as possible until they can again be exported in normal quantity, and that when properly conditioned should be warehoused with responsible concerns, that they should be protected against weather damage, and be properly insured against loss or damage by fire.
>
> That warehouse receipts for these commodities are proper collateral for loans by banks, and should be so accepted, with such limitations as to margin, inspection, and valuation as conservative bankers may each in their discretion see fit to impose.
>
> That the average market value of middling cotton for the past six years has been in excess of 12 cents per pound, that the Committee is informed that the cost of producing cotton averages throughout the United States about 9½ cents a pound, that it is a rule of economics that the production of staple commodities will decrease if they continue unsalable at less than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. That cotton does not deteriorate when properly warehoused, and is as good twenty years after it is picked as when it is first gathered; that it can therefore be carried over until the restoration of normal business conditions enables the world's consumption to absorb it. The Committee is therefore of the opinion that every effort should be made to assist the producers to hold their cotton for a price that will minimize their loss as far as possible until such time as the channels of foreign trade shall be reopened. That loans upon cotton made upon a basis of 8 cents per pound for middling, less such margin as the lender shall consider necessary, will afford reasonable protection to bankers, and will greatly facilitate the financing of our most

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important export crop in the present emergency.

That in suggesting 8 cents per pound for middling cotton as a basis for loans, it is not the purpose of the Committee to convey the idea that that figure represents, in their opinion, the intrinsic value of cotton, but that it is sufficient, in their judgment, to meet the requirements of the situation and enable the farmer to market his cotton in an orderly and deliberate manner.

Your Committee recommends that notes having not longer than four months to run, when secured by proper warehouse receipts for the aforesaid commodities, properly insured, be accepted for rediscount by the Federal Reserve Banks, when organized, and that they also be approved by the National Currency Associations as security for additional circulation to the National banks under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, as amended by the Federal Reserve Act.

The quoted portions of Mr. McAdoo's announcement and his Committee's report indicate the essential elements of the unique expedient devised to meet an unprecedented situation.

The report of the Committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo is in effect a declaration of experts that loans properly margined, secured by cotton valued at 8 cents per pound, basis middling, are reasonably safe, and taken in conjunction with the Treasury announcement may be considered as suggesting that the currency issued against cotton warehouse receipts will be secured by cotton at 8 cents per pound, less the customary banker's margin and the further deduction of twenty-five per cent required by the Treasury under the law.

If the banker exacts a margin of only ten per cent, he will be loaning but 7.20 cents per pound on cotton, and the notes issued by the United States will be for only seventy-five per cent of this price, or 5.40 cents per pound, which is the lowest price at which cotton has sold since the War of the Confederacy, and practically the lowest price at which it has ever sold since the railway and telegraph made a broad market for the most generally used commodity in the world.

The delay in organizing the Federal Reserve Banks consequent upon the political wrangle over the appointment of the Federal Reserve Board has made it necessary to rely upon the Aldrich-Vreeland Act and the issue of currency which it provides. Since its passage this law has not been availed of until recently. Under its provisions banks collectively organized, as described in Mr. McAdoo's statement, may issue their own notes guaranteed by the United States to an amount equal to one hundred and twenty-five per cent of their capital and surplus. As security for these notes there must be deposited at Washington bonds or "other securities" or commercial paper which the Secretary of the Treasury may accept at not exceeding seventy-five per cent of their face value. Of the circulation so issued not more than thirty per cent may be based upon commercial paper; the balance must be against "bonds or other securities."

The banks of the South have but few "bonds or other securities." Their assets consist chiefly of commercial paper or loans against merchandise. It follows, therefore, that a Northern bank having the necessary securities could take out circulation equal to one hundred and twenty-five per cent of its capital and surplus, but that most Southern banks could procure circulation equal only to thirty per cent of their capital and surplus.

The decision of Secretary McAdoo to accept warehouse receipts for cotton and tobacco as "other securities" will enable a Southern bank which is a member of a National Currency Association to increase its circulation by one hundred and twenty-five per cent of its capital and surplus; and though this currency cannot be counted as part of its legal reserve, it can be reckoned as reserve by most State banks, and is by common consent, though not legally, available for the payment of all private debts.

There is in certain sections of the country more or less criticism of the action that has been taken. This criticism emanates from those who assert that the law of supply and demand should not be interfered with, and that any increase of circulation that is not based on gold, or securities payable in gold, is "inflationary."

Adequate reply to these criticisms would require too much space. It may be said, however, that any legitimate application of the law of supply and demand presupposes a world in which the operation of economic law has not been, as at present, factitiously suspended by war and moratoria; and those who object to using stimulants to prolong commercial life and credit in the present situation could just as consistently object to the use of oxygen in case of pneumonia or

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artificial respiration to prevent death by drowning.

As to inflation, it is probable that those who use the word are not, in most cases, able to define it. Assuming a gold standard of the present weight and fineness, there can be no inflation when currency is issued against property actually hypothecated upon a basis less than it is reasonably worth in gold. If cotton is not reasonably worth a great deal more than 5.40 cents a pound, or about fifty-six per cent of the generally admitted cost of production, then all the postulates of economics are misleading, and the entire machinery of credit rests upon a basis that is false.

# THE SPECTATOR

ON the brow of a high hill in central Vermont commanding a view of distant blue peaks of the White Mountains, with the Connecticut River in the foreground, the Spectator joined the crowd and waited. It was the entrance to the Thetford Pageant Grounds, and a new kind of pageant was about to be presented.

Up the steep slope the girl campers came, in well-formed lines, each line singing the songs of its own camp—girls in blue, girls in brown, girls in green and white, all arrayed in the bloomer-and-jumper costume of the girls' camp.

Soon the procession reached across the wide fields to the top of the hill, where they formed in single file and entered a wood path. The Spectator turned to the right and entered the pine woods through a by-path and reached the grassy stage before the procession. In the center of the grassy circle was a huge totem-pole, the symbol of the union of eight sister camps in their inter-camp celebration. This was surmounted by a banner bearing the inter-camp dragon. An orchestra, consisting of players from all the camps, was grouped about the pole. The edge of the circle was lined with waiting friends, while the grand stand—a rustic platform of different levels—was thronged with spectators from the countryside.

Opposite the stand was the entrance from the wood path. At the opening strains of the festival music the first line entered from this path—a stately line of Indian maidens issuing from the primitive forest. Singing original words to the festival music, they marched in a spiral around the symbolic pole. The sister camps followed the hostesses of the day. Each in turn sang an original stanza between the orchestral interludes, then all joined in the final:

"We join our voices now in song;
Our hearts beat high with joy that lives
And thrills, inspires and makes us strong—
The joy that only nature gives.
We love the woods, the birds and flowers,
The thirsting sun and quenching rain;
We'll count with pleasure all the hours
Till with joy our camps may meet again."

Now the spiral wound out, and all were seated in a circle on the grass. The heads of all the camps then came to the center. The meaning of the Inter-Camp Pageant and the celebration of Inter-Camp Day was made clear to the Spectator, as each camp for ten minutes occupied the center of the stage.

Camp Hanoum, the hostess, came first. It was her part to tell her sister campers and their friends the meaning of the symbols on the eight divisions of the totem-pole, which her own craft workers had constructed for the occasion. The pole was made in eight parts, each part representing one of the eight camps uniting for Inter-Camp Day. The divisions were graded according to the size of the camps, from the base to the apex. Upon one side, reaching from the base to the top, was the inter-camp dragon, symbolizing sun and nature, and binding all the camps together. The dragon was formed of symbols representing the activities of each camp. Each division, bordered by a band of camp girls represented by the Indian symbol for woman, was complete in itself. Placed one above the other, the eight divisions formed the complete dragon. Another side of the totem bore the same symbols in enlarged form. On the third side were the thunder-

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bird (the Indian symbol for July), the day of the month, and the symbol of the camp conducting the celebration. On the fourth was the name of each camp.

Camp Hanoum's own symbol was the pine tree (for work, health, and love), surrounded by the tents of the campers, alight with the three-sided fires of work, health, and love; a frog, indicating the lake, also strength, agility, and humor; and a circle, meaning nature, surrounding the camp, with a pathway open to infinity.

The banner surmounting all, upon which the dragon was repeated, Hanoum offered to the camp, thus presenting in the allotted ten minutes the entertainment most appropriate to the occasion.

Camp Quinibeck was introduced. Her symbols were those of sports—water, tennis, and baseball. In a series of tableaux she showed the development of woman in relation to outdoor life. A beautiful mounted herald rode into the center and read from a scroll the greetings from her camp. Down through the centuries was traced in verse, through various periods of outdoor life and seclusion, the development of the present-day "camp idea." At her summons successive bands of maidens appeared from behind the woodland scenes. First the swift and agile Grecians, in dancing games; then the warlike Norse women, marching to battle; the lady and knight of the days of chivalry; stately maids of colonial days, treading the figures of the minuet; the woman pioneer, sharing the hardships of the Western journey; and the woman of the later day of luxury—"something fragile, put away." Then, after an expectant pause, a band of present-day campers rode swiftly to the platform and gave the camp cheer.

The dancing symbols were for Camp Farwell. At her signal a group of dancers, arrayed in the dress of Spanish gypsies, entered the circle, and, in a fascinating dance, expressed the spirit of the out-of-doors in behalf of their camp.

The late afternoon sunlight filtered through the trees upon the dancers from Wynona, the camp by the lake, whose symbols were the wave, the tadpole, and the canoe, as they brought their greetings to the united camps in a sun-dance.

Hokomoko, the crown of the totem-pole, illustrated her symbol—the flame, or speaking tongue—in a verse of greeting.

Then Grecian maidens from Ken-Jocketee, the camp with the horse and rider symbols, glided in and out between the light and shade in a dance.

To the name Aloha, the Hawaiian word of welcome, two camps in green and white responded. These two camps formed the base of the totem. One of these, Aloha Club, had the symbol of the craft beast, made of saws and files, hammers and scissors, with paint-brushes for legs and feet; the rainbow for color; the three elements used in the crafts—fire, water, and rock; and the flower of beauty. Through the picture of real camp life presented by Aloha Club the Spectator felt himself initiated into the mysteries of the girls' camp. Here one was brought into intimate relation with a day's activities in a typical camp.

Two young women in traveling dress were arriving from the city. Discontent was written on their faces. A young woman dressed in green bloomers and white jumper, her hair in braids, and her face beaming, came out to greet them. She discovered that homesickness was the cause of their discontent. They saw "nothing to do." Aloha Club then proceeded to show the new campers "what we do at camp." The horseback riders were summoned first. Unmounted riders they were, but they trotted, cantered, and walked in the best of form and with high spirits around the center. Paddlers came next, and swimmers, keeping the motions in time to their song. Then the craft workers, seated in the circle, with saws, files, hammers, wood blocks, and other implements and materials, proceeded to show how fascinating it is to the camper to weave baskets, to fashion silver rings and bracelets, to build a table of wood, as well as to embroider and sew. The dancers came next, the spirit of the camp in their steps. Tennis girls and golf girls appeared on the scene with an air that suggested wide fields and inviting courts. Then a camp councilor—a college girl who, the Spectator was told, is the "big sister" of the camper—appeared with a large book. As she strolled along, she looked, now at the book, now at the trees and the sky. With her was the nature study group. Notes of song-birds were heard overhead. Now the homesick girls (and the Spectator as well) were thoroughly interested. At this point the scene changed, and half a dozen young campers of the vigorous type came bounding forward,

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singing songs of mountain climbs. At the name Moosilauke the city girls begged to be allowed to stay, and were thereupon welcomed into camp.

Aloha Club retired, and Camp Aloha took the stage. All the charm of the out-of-doors was in the movements of the Fire Spirit, the Water Spirit, and the Wood Spirit as they hovered over two sleeping sisters from the city. Having sought in vain for stimulating occupation at the average summer resort, they had fallen asleep from sheer *ennui*.

The programme ended, all the campers rushed from the circle to the center for a final song—blues, greens, and browns mingling in a solid mass, without distinction of camp. Friend greeted friend from rival camp with a warmth of greeting which revealed a strong and commendable spirit of inter-camp friendship.

At the top of the hill the camp in brown paused to sing their farewells. Suddenly, at a signal from their leader, they rushed swiftly down and were mingled with the crowd on the plain.

The north-bound train bore away the last delegation, and Inter-Camp Day was over—a day whose influence will be a contribution to the future development of American womanhood.

# THE NEW BOOKS

## RUSSIA AS IT IS

Since the publication, more than twenty years ago, of Leroy-Beaulieu's monumental work on "The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians," nothing has appeared, in any west-European language, that can be compared in point of fullness, accuracy, and scholarly treatment with Professor James Mavor's "Economic History of Russia."[1] We have recently had, it is true, a revised and rearranged edition of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's "Russia," which first appeared in 1877; but neither in its original nor in its revised form does it compare favorably with the two massive volumes of Professor Mavor. Sir Donald did not try to cover so wide a field as that included in Professor Mavor's survey, nor did he draw to anything like the same extent upon Russian sources of information. His review of the causes of economic distress and revolutionary activity in Russia was comparatively sketchy and inadequate, and he seemed disposed to treat *de haut en bas* all forms of popular protest and resistance.

Mr. Mavor, who is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, has made a careful and profound study of his subject; has availed himself of every accessible source of information, in the Russian language as well as in French, German, and English; has had the assistance of able Russian advisers and collaborators; and has devoted more than seven years to his task. The result is a book which is a credit to Canadian scholarship, as well as a contribution of first-class importance to the world's knowledge of Russian affairs. He has called his great work "An Economic History of Russia," but its contents, which fill twelve hundred large octavo pages, more than make good the promise of its title. It *is* an economic history; but it is also a history of the whole Russian revolutionary movement, from the rebellion of the Cossack Rugachef, in 1773, to the end of the fight for the overthrow of the autocracy in 1907. Every phase of the long-continued struggle between the people of Russia and their rulers—the Decembrist conspiracy, the plots of Petrashevsky and Nechaiev, the movement "to the people," the campaign of the Terrorists, the era of colossal political strikes, the resort to the wager of battle, and the final overthrow of the revolutionists after the desperate barricade fighting in Moscow—every one of these great historical episodes is treated clearly, impartially, and almost exhaustively.

One might read everything that is available in English, from the first edition of Wallace's "Russia" to the articles on Russia in the eleventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," without finding anything so accurate, comprehensive, and illuminating as

[1] An Economic History of Russia. By James Mavor, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto. 2 volumes. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $10, net.

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Professor Mavor's chapters on "The Influence of Socialism in Russia," "The Movement to the People," "The Party of the People's Will," "The Social Democratic Movement," "Police Socialism," "The Counter-Revolution," "The Jewish Pogroms," and "Russia in the Far East."

Few things in recent Russian history are more obscure, not to say unintelligible, to the average reader than the extraordinary career and mysterious death of the famous priest, Father Gapon, and the double rôle of the equally famous Terrorist and agent provocateur, Yevno Azef. These problematical characters are treated by Professor Mavor, for the first time, in such a way as to make them at least conceivable. They still remain, and perhaps will always remain, peculiar products of abnormal social and governmental conditions; but they are no longer the unrealizable apparitions of a wild political nightmare.

In discussing the great popular uprising of 1904–5 and its causes Professor Mavor expresses the opinion that "the revolutionary state of mind among the Russian peasants arose, not merely from the political disabilities to which they were subject, nor merely from the economical pressure of high rents and low wages, nor merely from famine and its results, nor merely from the propaganda of enthusiasts, but from all of these together." This is undoubtedly true; but the author might well have included among his causes the pressure of martial law, the failure of the Government to provide adequate educational facilities for peasants who thirsted for knowledge, the arbitrary repression by local officials of all popular attempts at self-culture, the ruinous influence of the *vodka* monopoly, and the harsh and often brutal treatment of "politicals," especially enlightened peasants, in the Russian prisons. There were many other causes, but these are a few of the important ones to which no reference is made.

Professor Mavor attributes the failure of the revolutionary movement of 1904–5 to "the divergence of opinion and of interest between the peasants and the artisans, the simultaneous forcing of the social and political revolutions, and the absence of constructive ideas at the critical juncture." This again is perfectly true so far as it goes; but equally important reasons for the failure were the terrifying influence of more than a hundred counter-revolutionary *pogroms*, the alienation of the nobles and landed proprietors as a result of the agrarian riots, the weak support given to the popular movement by the revolutionary element in the army, and the absence of competent leadership. The last of these reasons by itself is sufficient to account for the abortive nature of the outcome. As the famous Russian basso Shaliapin said, "What sort of performance of grand opera could you expect—even from an all-star cast—if the orchestra and singers had never had a rehearsal and were without a conductor?" A single great popular leader—a man like General Skobelef, for example—would have made all the difference between success and failure.

Professor Mavor deals with Russian life on its economic side even more carefully and exhaustively than with the same life on its revolutionary side. Nowhere else in English historical literature is to be found a fuller or more lucid account of the establishment and abolition of serfdom; the condition of the agricultural peasants before and after emancipation; the present agrarian situation; peasant character and customs; Russian industrial progress; the growth of cotton manufactures; and the rise and development of the modern factory system. The only suggestion which the most captious critic could make, in reviewing this part of the work, is that it might have been better, perhaps, to curtail a little of the history of the emancipation of the serfs, and give the space thus saved to a consideration of tariffs and taxation in their bearing on national well-being; the results of the Government liquor monopoly; the press censorship in its relation to intellectual and material progress; and the ruinous influence of arbitrary bureaucratic action based on martial law.

In his account of the Russian revolutionary movement Professor Mavor reproduces, in full or in part, a number of interesting historical documents; but, strange to say, he does not include among them the Freedom Manifesto of October 30, 1905, although that great state paper afterward gave rise to one of the most powerful of Russian political parties—the Octobrists—and has been utilized for the last eight years as the basis for all liberal agitation. Among the most interesting of the documents translated from the Russian and reproduced in Vol. II is a letter written to the Czar by Father Gapon soon after the famous massacre of "Bloody Sunday" in January, 1905. The letter, which follows, is perhaps the most extraor-

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dinary communication ever addressed to an autocratic ruler by a priest:

LETTER TO NICHOLAS ROMANOF, FORMERLY CZAR AND AT PRESENT SOUL DESTROYER OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

With naïve belief in thee as father of thy people, I was going peacefully to thee with the children of these very people. Thou must have known, thou didst know, this. The innocent blood of workers, their wives and children, lies forever between thee, O soul destroyer, and the Russian people. Moral connection between thee and them may never be any more. The mighty river during its overflowing thou art already unable to stem by any half-measures, even by a Zemsky Sobor [Popular Assembly]. Bombs and dynamite, the terror by individuals and by masses, against thy breed and against the robbers of rightless people—all this must be and shall absolutely be. A sea of blood—unexampled—will be shed. Because of thee, because of thy whole family, Russia may perish. Once for all, understand this and remember, better soon with all thy family abdicate the throne of Russia and give thyself up to the Russian people for trial. Pity thy children and the Russian lands, O thou offerer of peace for other countries and blood drunkard for thine own! Otherwise let all blood which has to be shed fall upon thee, Hangman, and thy kindred.

February 7, 1905. GEORGE GAPON.

In view of the momentous struggle recently begun in Europe, and the part that Russia must inevitably play in it, Professor Mavor's book has an importance that it might not have perhaps in time of peace; but in any circumstances and under any conditions it is likely to stand for many years as the best economic and political history of the Russian Empire that is accessible to English readers. The work has an admirable index of forty-eight octavo pages, which covers every name, every proper noun, and every item of information in the two massive volumes.

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**Perch of the Devil.** By Gertrude Atherton. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.35.

The singular title is the name of a copper mine in Montana, and the "leading man," as one would say of a play, is the mine owner, who fights the copper trust and becomes a millionaire. Mrs. Atherton has made herself an adept in mining lore, and, what is more, she makes this expert knowledge into good fiction-stuff. She has studied to purpose, also, social conditions in Montana. The miner's wife, Ida, is a strongly drawn character—always sharp and quick; originally a slangy, gum-chewing, raw and wild Western product, she gets a chance after marriage to acquire manners and tact. Ida is not only amusing but forceful, and among all the scandal and divorce of the book she refuses to let go of her man, not for moral reasons so much as from a healthful instinct and an irrepressible desire to hold that which is hers.

The novel is a strong piece of work, a little too verbose in places, but free from the exuberance of the author's early writing; the interest is fully sustained, and there are to be found in it both entertainment and careful character depiction.

**Wall Between (The).** By Ralph D. Paine. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.35.

This is an army story in which a cultivated, honest, sober, college-bred man, having enlisted as a private under stress of trouble, attains the grade of quartermaster-sergeant, the highest rank an enlisted man can reach without a commission. He is oppressed and persecuted by a second lieutenant whose commission comes from political "pull." This officer is a coward, and in the fighting in Nicaragua the sergeant gets his revenge by exposing that cowardice and saving his company and the day. Of course all this is not typical of real army conditions, and, so far as the story is meant to oppose ill-treatment of privates by officers, it does not make a case. Plot and incident are spirited, but much of the talk is weak and commonplace.

**Silver Sand.** By S. R. Crockett. The F. H. Revell Company, New York. $1.25.

In the last few years of Mr. Crockett's life there was a revivifying, if one may so term it, in his power of romantic and dramatic story-telling. In other words, of the enormous number of stories put forth by this too-industrious writer the last three or four are decidedly superior to the average. This is especially true of his "Sandy," of which we have heretofore spoken, and of "Silver Sand," his last novel.

This is a tale of Scotland in the Covenanters' day; but its main interest lies in the adventures and love of a gypsy "king" who is an educated and refined gentleman—a nobleman, indeed, of a sort—but who still on occasion rules his people and helps them. Mr. Crockett's gypsies are not real, like George Borrow's, but they are consistently drawn. The tale has spirit and lively movement, and is an excellent example of its class of fiction.

**Days in the Open.** By Lathan A. Crandall. The F. H. Revell Company, New York. $1.50.

Agreeable papers of out of doors, illustrated with line drawings as well as reproduced photographs. The double-page picture "Reflection on Lake McDermott" is charming. Mr. Crandall's titles are happy and indicate the con-

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tents—thus, The Boy and the Brook, The Town Meeting (of fishes), Among the Northern Pines, The Bully of the Oswegatchie, are a few. Mr. Crandall is minister, fisherman, essayist, and observer all in one. His book will give much pleasure to many readers.

**Gaunt Gray Wolf (The).** By Dillon Wallace. The F. H. Revell Company, New York. $1.25.

Mr. Wallace's Labrador experiences have been unusual. Out of his close personal knowledge of the Far North he has made a stirring boys' book, in which trapping and adventure are much to the fore, with an old friend, "Ungara Bob," among the actors.

**Dr. Llewellyn and His Friends.** By Caroline Abbot Stanley. The F. H. Revell Company, New York. $1.25.

A wholesome, pleasantly told story of a little Missouri town. There is close and amusing presentation of Negro character and talk, and also of neighborhood life in what was Upper Louisiana before Missouri became a State.

**Comte de Gabalis.** By Abbé N. de Montfaucon de Villars. Published by The Brothers. Henry B. Haines, 527 W. 110th Street, New York. $2.50.

This book, originally published in 1670, has long been scarce for English readers. Its last English translation was issued in 1714. The present volume is a translation from the first French edition. It was a famous book in its time. Its author was a man of letters and a wit, the Abbé de Villars, and it had a great run in the salons as a wonder-book, and much more than that. Its sub-title in the French ("Discourses on the Occult Sciences") indicates its character. The poet Pope said of it two centuries ago that it gave the best account of the Rosicrucians that he knew of. It professes to be "a book of hidden mystery and power," addressed to "the student who seeks to illuminate his intelligence by the torch of his own divinity."

**Great Society (The): A Psychological Analysis.** By Graham Wallas. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

The soundness of Mr. Graham Wallas's main contentions in this psychological study of modern civilization is not impaired by the shocking events of the past few weeks. Rather they go to confirm his view that the "Great Society" is not properly organized to give adequate expression to the instincts of love and pity which he deems basic in human nature. His criticisms of the existing order of things—and particularly of the incidental militarism—will appeal with special force at the present time. Not that he specifically outlines a system of political theory and a form of government which in his opinion will correct the evils he deplores. He is too wise a man to attempt anything of the sort. All that he seeks to do is to analyze and make clear the fundamental facts in the psychic make-up of mankind, to indicate certain removable obstacles to the better realization of man's possibilities, and to suggest a few reforms tending to increased social sanity, efficiency, and happiness. His book, in short, is a thoughtful and thoroughly understandable treatise in social psychology, and it complements admirably his previously published "Human Nature in Politics." It is the work of a close observer, a clear thinker, and a real humanitarian.

**Christian Faith (The).** By Theodore Haering, D.D. Translated by John Dickie, M.A., and George Ferries, D.D. In 2 vols. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $6.

Professor Haering is a conservative theologian of the Ritschlian school and a prominent representative of the movement to readjust the old Lutheran theology to modern requirements. These volumes will interest those who are not yet prepared to regard the theology of the Reformation period, whether Luther's or Calvin's, as hopelessly broken down. An elaborate introduction deals with the difficulty implied by their title. It concedes that "no dogmatic of any age is identical with the saving truth of the Christian faith," and that "it passes away with the age to which it belongs" into the history of dogma. Professor Haering's work presents the New Lutheran view of "the Christian Faith as a Coherent System" of theological doctrines. Among these, for example, is the origin of sin. After discussing several theories—*what* is transmitted from the first sin, and *how* it is transmitted—he states "the remodeled doctrine of the Church," and remarks that it "is not regarded as a perfectly satisfactory solution even by all who accept it. . . . An ultimate enigma presents itself." Following this several pages are devoted to "The Concept of the Devil," pro and con, leaving it an open question. It is difficult to resist the impression that this labored work of nearly a thousand octavo pages is essentially misleading. It tends to obscure the vital distinction, always to be insisted on, between Christian *faith*, the consent of conscience and will to follow Christ in faithful struggle for the righteousness of God, and theological *belief*, the assent of the intellect to religious doctrines.

**Historical Christ (The).** By Frederick C. Conybeare, M.A., F.B.A. The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago. $1.50.

A theory recently set afloat, that Jesus is a wholly mythical person, identified with an (alleged) Sun-god, "Joshua," worshiped by an (alleged) Jewish sect, has drawn more attention than it deserved. Dr. Conybeare's pungent and smashing treatment of it as "preposterous," a product of "mingled temerity and ignorance," possible only to "obstinately shut eyes," is the more crushing because coming from a critic outside of Church interests, and motived only by the scorn for pseudo-scholarship that fulminates through his pages.

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# BY THE WAY

The New York "Sun" is to move from the old brick building on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort Streets, which it has occupied for half a century and which is one of the landmarks of the city, to the American Tract Society Building, corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets. How the "Sun" could keep at the head of the journalistic procession amid the changes of fifty years and still find room for its production in the old-fashioned home of its youth has been one of the mysteries of newspaperdom.

Dogwood and persimmon, formerly regarded as worthless woods, are, according to a writer in the "Country Gentleman," now supplying the shuttle market of the world, entirely superseding the boxwood of the East for this purpose.

A theatrical journal says that in a new farce playing in New York real refreshments are consumed, the list reading: Fifteen cents' worth of radishes, twenty-five cents' worth of celery, a portion of fish, a plate of toast, one quart of Rhine wine, one magnum of champagne (the genuine article), four bottles of seltzer, and eight cups of tea. The *pièce de résistance* seems to be inadequate to sustain the libations of this particular menu.

Professor Bliss Perry, in the "Youth's Companion," deplores the lack of serious reading on the part of college men. "Their ignorance of the great books of the last three hundred years, even in their own literature," he says, "is amazing." When it comes to the classics, Professor Perry says: "I do not believe that there are twenty-five undergraduates of either Yale or Harvard who have read, during the past academic year, twenty-five pages of a Latin or Greek book simply for their own pleasure and profit in reading and without reference to the demands of the curriculum."

The "Evening Telegram," of New York, which contains many pages of "exchange" advertisements, occasionally prints some curious announcements from those who have things they do not want. This, for instance, from a recent issue: "Three old freight cars for sale; have been used for shipping hogs." Who would buy this man's wares, even among the heterogeneous readers of a daily paper?

During the year 1913, throughout the world, a total of 542 vessels of over 100 tons were lost or condemned—295 steamers and 247 sailing vessels. These figures, according to "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," are lower than for several years. During the previous year 720 vessels were lost.

Handing out religious tracts by colporters in the large cities does not seem to be so common as it once was; but one occasionally receives a souvenir of this description. A tract that was distributed in a trolley car recently showed the influence of the newspaper headline artist. In large, bold letters the first page announced: "END OF THE WORLD IN 1914." In smaller characters underneath one read: "Not the View of —— nor of ——" (the editor and publishers).

The Geological Survey reports that the number of working days at the anthracite mines last year was the largest on record—257. The average number of men employed was 175,745, an increase of about 1,700 over the previous year. Owing to the increase in the use of artificial gas and coke, says the report, there is little probability that the production of anthracite will show any marked increase in the future.

"The French Revolution" seems a trite subject for a magazine feature; yet in the opening chapter on that topic by H. Belloc in the September "Century" one finds freshness and insight. Here is a sentence that illustrates M. Belloc's knowledge of his own countrymen: "The French do things themselves, a point in which they differ from the more practical nations. For instance: MacMahon, the soldier and president, used to brush his own coat every morning."

When the London "Times" sold for sixpence —or was it threepence?—the poet Tennyson, according to the Montreal "Witness," hired it for a penny an hour. On being expostulated with by a friend for a cold reception, Tennyson, so this story goes, said: "I am a poor man and can't afford to buy the 'Times,' so I have it from the stationer for an hour, for which he charges a penny. Why will people select just that hour to come and call on me?"

"Now that we have the railroads down," says a newspaper correspondent, "why not go further and make them furnish Pullman cars lined with asbestos to keep them cool? The present steel sleeper is a furnace." The tradition that the cars should be "comfortable," with heavy plush upholstery, is probably responsible for the uncomfortableness of the Pullmans in summer. Some inventor should design seats with removable upholstery, so that the cars could be adapted for either hot or cold weather.

A once familiar figure in army and political life passed away in the recent death of General Powell Clayton at the age of ninety. General Clayton served in the Civil War, first as captain and later as brigadier-general. He was successively Governor of Arkansas and United States Senator. A close friend of General Grant, he was one of the "306" who became famous for their devotion to that leader in the Chicago Convention of 1880.



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